The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

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A NEW REPEATING GUN.

The Vacancy in the Civil Service Board.

UNCLAIMED INTEREST.

The Circulation of Suspended National Banks.

A MILITARY PRISON NEEDED.

Walkill National Bank Dividend Declared.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1873.

The Assessors and Collectors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday framed two circulars to Assessors and Collectors, as supplements to circular No. 128, in which he says:

Special No. 128 provides that the transfer of property and the termination of the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor under the provisions of the act of December 24, 1872, shall take place on the day the Assessor completes the delivery to the Collector of the April list, and which must not be later than the 25th day of May.

To secure uniformity, it is hereby ordered that the said transfer of property must take place after the close of business on the 19th day of May, and before the commencement of business on the 20th day of May, 1873, in every district in the United States, and assessors and collectors will make their arrangements to meet the requirements of this order. Each Collector of Internal Revenue shall report to this office the exact condition of his accounts on Forms Nos. 49, 51, 70, 99 and 103, up to and including the 19th day of May.

Two employes, deputies or clerks, in each Collector's office, must, after the close of business, on the 19th of May, count the stamps and make affidavits to the number on hand. These must be attached to the returns of the Collectors.

A detailed statement of the taxes outstanding on the assessment lists, at the same time, be prepared and attached to 51, and the aggregate amount of the taxes uncollected, as shown by this statement, must agree with said report, that each Collector's liability under the old bond may be definitely known.

No division of the accounts will be made in this office, and Collectors are expected to make reports for the month as usual.

A New Repeating Gun.

There is on exhibition at the Patent Office, a new invention in small arms, a breach loader, carrying fifty cartridges, all of which can be discharged in the space of nineteen seconds. Its weight is about equal to that of an ordinary Springfield musket, and is so constructed that the weight is thrown back towards the shoulders, rendering it easy to carry. It is simple in construction, containing fewer pieces that the Springfield musket. Capt. Joseph V. Meigs, of Lowell, Mass., is the inventor.

The New Internal Revenue Law.

Frequent inquiries are made at the office of Internal Revenue as to the date at which the act of December 24, 1872, will be put in operation. The Commissioner states that the law referred to will take effect may 20, 1873.

The Gold Ring.

Secretary Richardson is just now receiving a large number of letters from New York, and elsewhere tendering gratuitous advice as to the best plan to break up the gold speculators in Wall street. Some advise what he shall do, and others what he should not do; but the Secretary remains mum as to what he may or may not do.

A Military Prison Needed.

The necessity for a military prison for the confinement of offenders subject to military jurisdiction is shown in the case of Robert D. Bogart, clerk to Paymaster Clark of the U. S. Navy, now undergoing a second trial before a naval court-martial on the charge of embezzling $30,000 from the Government. He was tried and convicted once before, but having no proper place to confine him, the case got into the State Courts and he was by legal technicalities set at liberty. The law of the last Congress for a military prison contained no appropriation therefor, but this oversight will probably be remedied next session.

Bonds for Europe.

Government clerks will take out installments of the new loan bonds to Europe as fast as they are ready for issue. Only the actual expenses of the clerks will be allowed.

Civil Service Rules.

The present members of the Civil Service Advisory Board deny that the civil service reform rules, as approved by the President, will be abandoned because of the resignation of George William Curtiss, or that the resignation will in any way affect their operations.

Trial of a Navy Paymaster's Clerk.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that Wm. Conrad, Esq., of the Fourth Auditor's Office, and Adams Delano, of the Second Comptroller's Office, Treasury Department, proceed to San Francisco as witnesses in the trial of Robert D. Bogart, before a naval court martial, for alleged embezzlement of $30,000 while clerk to Ambrose J. Clark, Paymaster of the Naval Service of the United States.

The Vacancy in the Civil Service Board.

It is stated at the White House and by members of the Civil Service Advisory Board that the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of George Wm. Curtiss will be filled by appointment. The appointee must serve for the honor attached to the position, no salary being allowed. There is little or no pressure for the position.

The New Registry Form for Vessels.

The new form of registry for vessels is being sent off by the Register of the Treasury. The old ones hold good until they expire by limitation. About 3,000 of the new ones have been furnished thus far, being applied for by owners of vessels recently built.

The Civil Service.

Various letters have been received here by the heads of departments urging that a recommendation be made to the next Congress for the establishment of Examining Boards in all the large cities throughout the country, so that applicants for positions in the civil service may be spared the expense of a sojourn in Washington for the mere purpose of competing for places. The suggestions embodied in these letters can hardly be said to meet with general approval. The idea of officials with whom I have conversed is that such a course would result in making too much of the civil service. "Any young man who possesses the requisite ability is a fool to come to Washington to bury himself as a department clerk," says Treasurer Spinner. The expense incident to the establishment of numerous Examining Boards, the rush for positions that would follow, the conflict in respect to the number of places to be filled from each State, and the impression that would be created that a department clerkship is the best thing in the world to have, are considerations that will weigh heavily against the desired Congressional action.

Unclaimed Interest.

A list of unclaimed interest on Government bonds, which was payable the 1st of January, shows that interest amounting to over $27,000 has not been called for. Payment has not been demanded, probably because of a misunderstanding in cases where bonds were transferred by sale to other parties. Considerable money is often received into the Treasury from this source.

The Work of Signing Bonds.

Constant work in signing the new bonds will not permit the whole issue of $300,000,000 to be disposed of under six months. The former installment of $200,000,000, disposed of in 1871, took from the 16th of May to the 30th of September, 1871, to sign them.

The Circulation of Suspended National Banks.

The circular being prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency relative to the purchase of the circulation of national banks which have closed up, by other national banking associations, will not be generally issued, but sent in reply to inquiries as to the lawful right of banks to purchase such stock. The Comptroller holds that national bank circulation of defunct banks cannot be applied as increased circulation to other banks by purchasers.

Secretary Belknap's Trip.

No official advices have yet been received from Secretary Belknap, whose significant trip to the Texan frontier, is exciting considerable comment. The real nature of the trip was first disclosed in these dispatches, and later developments demonstrate the probability of the assertions made. Annexation of the so-called Free Zone, bordering on the Rio Grande, is a question that is daily assuming importance.

Too Late.

Notwithstanding the last vessel to take over material to the World's Fair at Vienna was advertised to sail the first of April, a great number of articles continue to be sent to the Bureau of Education for shipment thither. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1873.

Obituary.

A telegram from General Canby this afternoon reports the death, at Tule Lake, yesterday, of Dr. Thos. McMillan, of heart disease. He was a resident of Kentucky.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court decided in the case of Ravener vs. Woodruff that a promissory note given for a consideration in war bonds issued by the Arkansas Secession Convention is void and illegal.

The Court also decided in the case of the United States vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that it is not within the power of Congress to tax the property of a municipal corporation, viz., the mortgage held by the city of Baltimore on said road as security for bonds issued in its aid, and also that it was not the intention of the internal revenue laws to tax the property of such corporations.

Walkill National Bank Dividend.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Walkill National Bank of Middleton, New York, making in all dividends of fifty per cent.

Deputy Collectors to be Appointed.

There will be some appointments made of deputy collectors in some of the larger internal revenue districts, which will be selected from among the assistant assessors.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—River thirty-one feet; falling. Arrived—Daniel Boone, Kentucky river; C. R. Church, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Henry Probasco and Belle Vernon, Memphis. Fair and warm.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived—Hawkeye No. 2, Parkersburg; Muscatine, Galena; Elliott and Pauline Carroll, Memphis; Grand Lake and Cowan, Cairo; Mary Alice and City of Alton, New Orleans; Belle of Shreveport, Red River. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Lake superior, Lake Pepin; Johnson, Keokuk; Ben Ackers, Mound City. River risen about 5 feet since Saturday; still swelling. Heavy rain since early last evening, and no signs of abatement.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—River falling; 12 feet in canal; 10 feet in chute. A thunderstorm, with rain, this morning; cloudy all day and to-night. Business brisk. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Thos. W. Means and barges, Ironton; Minneola and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati; Kittie Higler, Arkansas river; Minneola, Newport; City of Cairo, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—River falling; 8 feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—John Lumsden and John Gilmore, Cairo; T. P. Gracy, Mt. Vernon; Silver Thorn, Evansville; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo; T. P. Gracy, Ohio; Buckeville, Missouri river; Silver Thorn, Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—Cloudy, with much rain; growing colder; mercury 76 to 66. River fallen 10 inches. Down—Bowling Green, 10 P. M.; Wild Duck, 4 A. M.; Liberty No. 4 and barges, 11; Sam Orr, 12 M.; Pat Rogers, 2; Mary Ament, 5; Arkansas Belle, 3:40. Up—Quickstep, 2 A. M.; Fayette and Morning Star, 10. Business fair.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 7.—The river is eighteen feet above low water mark, and still rising. Part of the boom broke this afternoon, and it is estimated that about two million feet of logs passed down. The river at Sunbury is within twelve inches of the flood of 1865.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Cloudy, warm and thundering. River rising steadily. Arrived—Pat. Cleburn, Jacksonport; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—H. C. Yeager and Belle Lee, New Orleans; Sam. Hale, Cincinnati; Marble City, Belle of Memphis and Continental, St. Louis.

CAIRO, April 7.—Arrived—N. S. Kellogg, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis, 8; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Rover, Pittsburgh, 6. Departed—Grand Tower, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Richmond, New Orleans, 2. River risen five inches.

VICKSBURG, April 7.—Down—Indiana, Pargould, Jasper, John Turner, Bismarck, Maude and Bigley and barges. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Arrived—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Departed—Rob. Mitchell, Cincinnati. Cloudy and warm.

BOSTON.

Annual Conference of New England Methodists.

BOSTON, April 7.—At to-day's session of the New England Annual Conference of Methodists, the report of the Committee on the American Bible Society was submitted. The management was heartily indorsed and resolutions commending the society and asking co-operation of the church in aiding it adopted. The following persons were chosen officers of the Conren Executive Society: President, Rev. Joseph Scott; Vice President, O. T. Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. S. Leonard; and Treasurer, Jas. P. Magee. A resolution stating the need of a denominational missionary magazine, to be issued monthly in New York, and urging immediate steps in this direction, was also adopted.

LEGISLATURES.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—The Senate to-day passed a bill creating the offices of circuit clerk in counties containing ten thousand inhabitants.

The House passed bills creating three new counties—Faulkner, Howard and Stone. The majority of the Committee on Federal Relations of the House, all Democrats, reported favorably on a memorial to Congress asking that the benefits of the bankrupt laws be extended to Arkansas.

FIRES.

Murfreesboro.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—A fire occurred at Murfreesboro, seventy miles from Nashville, at three o'clock this morning, commencing in Cook's family grocery store, on the east side of the public square, from which it spread to Reed's hardware store and Mrs. McCorgall's millinery establishment. Several other stores were burnt. The loss has not been ascertained, but was mostly covered by insurance. The Hartford Company loses $12,000.

Nashville Industrial Exposition.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—The third annual industrial exposition of Nashville, which commences next month, already promises to excel in interest its predecessors. Art Hall and other additions to the building have been completed, and applications for space from exhibitors come in so rapidly as to insure full occupancy of the building. All the railroads centering here, and the steamboats plying on the Cumberland river, bring freight for exhibitors at half rates, and the railroads concentrating in the south transport ores and all minerals free of charge. This department promises to be the most attractive.

The First Boat Through the Lake.

SANDUSKY, April 7.—The steamer Jay Cooke arrived here this evening at 7 o'clock from Detroit, being the first boat across the lake this season. She ran through twenty-five miles of ice between the mouth of the Detroit river and Put-in-Bay. She reports the steamer Northern, of the Detroit & Cleveland line, lying at Put-in-Bay, unable to get through to-night. She will proceed to Cleveland to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The jury in the case of Lander Quint against Laura D. Fair, in San Francisco, gave the plaintiff $2,000 for defending her in the murder trial.

—Postmaster General Cresswell, Senators Cameron and Howe, and Governor Eastraw, of New Haven, each accompanied by his wife, are in New Orleans.

—While a circus was passing through the streets of Toledo, Ohio, last Friday, burglars robbed a bank and a store while the clerks were looking at the show.

—President Grant will attend the anniversary festival of the Army of the Potomac at New Haven, on the 16th inst., and the next day will visit Governor Newell, in Hartford, and on the 18th he will probably go to St. Louis.

—The freshet caused by the late rains has covered the Ischua Valley, on the line of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railway, to a depth of four feet, and carrying away the south abutments of bridges on either side of Ischua.

—A boiler in the saw mill of Multerspan & Co., at Cadiz, Kentucky, exploded on Friday, instantly killing John Multerspan, one of the proprietors, and probably a gentleman with whom he was talking, as he has not been seen since. The body is probably under the debris.

—A duel was fought on Saturday afternoon near Memphis by two young clerks named James Poston and Jno. Murtough. After exchanging four shots the latter was shot in the arm, when the seconds interfered and the affair was amicably adjusted, each having received a bullet in their clothing.

—The Samana Company has purchased a new steamer for the Samana waters. It is proposed to construct thirteen wharves, which will be a mile and seven hundred feet wide, capable of accomodating in the basin thus formed, twenty large steamers. A number of warehouses are also to be erected.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces that the law abolishing the office of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue will go into operation on the 20th of May next, when the services of all the Assessors, two hundred and thirty in number, and their assistants about one thousand two hundred, will be dispensed with.

—A Peoria dispatch says parties from Medonia state that Mrs. Workman, wife of the Eureka Methodist minister, has confessed to having killed Mrs. Hedges at Eureka. She says she did it in self-defense. The general feeling is that Mrs. Workman was driven frantic by the discovery of her husband's too intimate relations with the widow Hedges, and in a fit of desperation killed the supposed cause of her domestic misery.

—Peter Vogel, the fireman injured in a railroad accident near Dubuque, Iowa, last Friday night, sustained such severe internal injuries that his recovery is doubtful. The engine, by the force of the collision with a rock weighing five or six tons, was thrown six feet in the air and turned completely upside down in the river, and but for the breaking of the coupling link between the locomotive and baggage car the whole train would have been precipitated into the river, entailing a fearful loss of life.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Disgraceful Scene in the House.

MEMBERS THREATENING THE CHAIRMAN.

The Stalwart Member from Clearfield Spoiling for a Fight.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Debate on Appropriations to Philadelphia Colleges.

THE LIBEL LAW UP AGAIN.

Supplement to the Oil Bill Voted Down.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, PA., April 7, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

An act authorizing school directors of St. Clair borough to borrow money.

To authorize the paving and grading of Carnegie avenue, Pittsburgh.

Relief Voted Down.

Mr. MACLAY read an act for the relief of sufferers at Parker's Landing. Lost.

Repealing Certain Tax Laws.

An act to repeal all laws taxing bonds of cities, boroughes and other corporations.

Supplement to the Oil Bill.

Mr. RANDALL offered a supplement to the Oil bill passed last week. The bill repealed certain portions of the original bill which prevented the manufacture of dangerous fluids. The bill was lost by a large vote.

HOUSE.

The House met at three o'clock.

Bills Voted Down.

The general act relating to the licensing of druggists, an act facilitating the taking of judgments, an act for the further protection of cemeteries, an act curing the defective acknowledging of deeds, and a supplement relating to roads were all voted down.

Bills Passed.

The following general bills were passed:

An act to facilitate partition.

A supplement to the general manufacturing laws.

An act to authorize the directors of railroads to elect Vice Presidents.

An act granting an honorary annuity to certain Judges was voted down—36 to 53.

A Disgraceful Scene.

By far the most disgraceful scene which has occurred in the Legislature for many years took place this afternoon. Speaker Elliott had assigned the chair to Mr Newmyer, of Allegheny, and the public calendar was under consideration. A few bills had been passed, when Elliott made a motion to suspend the order and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1,371 without giving the title of it. Calls were made for the title, but the Chairman decided that the motion was carried, and the clerk began the reading of the first section of the bill. Members on both sides of the House called to the chair, but he paid no attention to them. The members crowded around the desks with threatening menaces, and made a perfect confusion. Messrs. Hancock, Greenawalt, Housenar, Lawhead, Ramey of Indiana, and Shalton of Franklin, advanced with threats against this "gag law." Cries of "Shame, shame," "Put that Shaker out," then "Pull him out of the chair," were heard everywhere. Thus it went from bad to worse, angry threats and doleful howls, reminding one of the stormy scenes of some revolutionary assembly.

Mr. HANCOCK called on Mr. Newmyer to leave the chair. He had forfeited the respect of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms was called, but to no avail. The members were not in a mood to be silenced by the ordinary calls, "Let us leave the halls and go out," said Hancock, "if such outrages are to be put upon us.

Mr. LAWSHE, the Stalwart member from Clearfield, his face livid with anger, cried out "If you mean to fight you can have it right here. You have opened the ball and can have it right here."

Mr. RAMEY, of Indiana, made the hall ring with his fierce calls

When Mr. NEWMEYER attempted to explain, it seemed as if the whole House would bawl out in one chorus. Quiet was at last restored, and Mr. Newmeyer said the House complained of "gag law" whilst it was practising mob law. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday by a vote of 70 to 24.

A Question of Privilege.

Mr. BALLANTINE.—Mr. Speaker, I rise on a privileged question.

The Chairman.—The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. BALLANTINE.—On last Friday, I visited the Governor, in company with a number of gentlemen connected with the oil refining interests of Pittsburgh, to procure favorable action on a very important bill, which had passed both branches of the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote. On returning to this chamber I found the Clerk busy calling the yeas and nays, and I voted, as many gentlemen on this floor have often voted, "No," to be on the safe side of any hasty legislation. I was surprised to find it was the pet bill of my friend Brockway, of Columbia, the libel law, which I had intended to support. Having voted with the minority, it is my privilege now to move a reconsideration of the vote had on the final passage of that bill, which I now do, and I hope that every gentleman who then voted for the bill will do so again now, and that those who, like myself, voted under a misapprehension, will vote again and pass the bill.

Mr. MASON, of Franklin.—I second the motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage, because I think it was rather hastily disposed of. I am in favor of a wholesome law which will allow the press of the State to expose official villainy, whether in the State or smaller municipalities, and of all classes who make it a business to swindle the community. But the bill throws open the gates too wide. Whilst the bitter portion of the press might not abuse the large privileges given in it, yet it is well known that there are many men in that profession as in all others, who would, under the cover of this bill, blacken the reputation of any man or woman in private life to gratify the malicious promptings of an evil heart, and then, under the provisions of this bill, he can first set up the truth in evidence, and that failing, he can fall back on the false plea that he was conscious of the rectitude of his own intentions and no one suffered any harm. If a man's past life as a private citizen has not been what it should have been, what earthly good is to be accomplished by allowing the press to gibbet him before a quick deciding public, and place the old scandals of the past before every woman and child in the land? If this privilege is to be legalized, and practiced, the reformation of fallen men will be few and far between. If this bill is properly amended, as I suggested to the gentleman from Columbia, in the General Judiciary Committee, I will support it.

The Appropriation Bill.

On the motion to recommit the report of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, Mr. BROWN, of Erie, suggested the propriety of instructing them to strike out the University of Philadelphia, $100,000, the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, $100,000, and the appropriation for the Vienna Exposition, $6,000. By striking out these two then all charitable institutions will be on an equal footing. Either put these two out or put all the others in. I am opposed to allowing these two rich Philadelphia institutions to gobble up $200,000 at the expense of all the smaller charities of the State. If I mistake not, the Philadelphia University has lately sold their lot to the United States for half a million dollars for a new postoffice site. Why should we give them $100,000 more? No one in either branch of the Legislature has attempted to explain it, and I hope the western members will stay here till the "dog days" be fore they will yield one inch from the position we have taken.

The President in the Legislative Halls.

A resolution was offered appointing a committee to wait on President Grant and invite him to the House. Messrs. Mitchell, Lawshe and Smith of Philadelphia were appointed.

President Grant was escorted to the hall by Senator Wallace and White. On ascending the Speaker's stand, Speaker Elliott said:

"Mr. President.—On behalf of the members of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of this date, it gives me pleasure to welcome you to the halls of the House."

General Grant replied: "Gentlemen, members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania—I am very glad to meet you here in your representative capacity, and hope the legislation of this great State may be such as will assist to develop the immense wealth which lies buried within her border and which you have already done so much to develop."

The members were then introduced to him, and in a few moments, accompanied by Treasurer Mackey, Don Cameron and others, he left the House.

—A dispatch from Laredo, Mexico, dated April 1st, says the United States Frontier Commission were at New Laredo. The Mexican Commission had held a joint session with the American Commission on the subject of disturbances.

NEW YORK.

The Atlantic's Passengers—Suicide of Italians—A Well-Paid Informer—Address to President Thiers—Preparations to Celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Methodist Conference in America—Violators of the Usury Laws to be Severely Dealt With—The Erie Railway Investigation—The Statement of Earnings Exaggerated—The Gas-Men's Strike not a Success—Vessels Seized by the U. S. Marshal—The Lottery Business Decided Unlawful.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1873.

The Atlantic's Passengers.

Of the Atlantic's passengers who left the city last evening by the Erie Railway thirty received tickets to Chicago, twenty to Cleveland, four to Duluth, three to Youngstown, Ohio, two to Detroit, and one to Saginaw, Mich. Among those for Chicago is Madame Gianfield, who had worked a number of years in that city.

Erie Railway Affairs.

At the legislative inquiry into the Erie Railway affairs to-day a letter was read from John Williamson and Frederick S. Graesmer, ex-clerks, promising to show, if the books were produced, that the Company's statement of the freight and passenger earnings was grossly exaggerated. After reading the letter the clerks were called, and testified that while they could not point out specific inaccuracies in the absence of the books, they were satisfied that the returns of the agents were "cooked" that a dividend might be declared, as the earnings of the road in 1872 were not as large as in 1871.

Henry T. Antes related a conversation with President Watson after the last day of examination, the point of which was that Watson offered him a position in the Erie office, which Antes says he considered an attempt to bribe him.

Mr. Beach, counsel for O'Doherty, stated that his client was now perfectly satisfied the accounts of the Company had not been falsified and the present management was honest and reliable.

Oliver W. Cooke and Col. Dunan, auditors of the Erie Company, testified that the net earnings on which the dividend was declared were from actual and apparently correct returns.

The Dog Days.

President Bergh has written to Mayor Havemeyer, suggesting that, in view of the approach of the season when it is supposed that dogs are most inclined to become mad, the city appropriate a lot of ground and erect a small building thereon, to be used for the destruction of dogs by carbonic acid.

Violators of the Usury Laws to be Severely Dealt With.

Recorder Hackett, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, urged them to deal severely with offenders against the usury laws, saying: "Theft of industry and of regular profits by means of clamorous but unlawful exactions of capitalists or money institutions ought to command your attention much more than ordinary larcenies."

Suicide of Italians.

Two of the Italians taken from Ward's Island, to supply the places of the men who left the works of the New York Gas Company, on Saturday, preferred death to that kind of industry, and drowned themselves. The others clamored to be returned to the Island, to await less exhausting employment.

A Heavy Fee.

On Saturday a check was received at the Custom House, from the Treasury Department, for seventy-one thousand dollars, the amount due the informer in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. suit. During the week the Collector, naval officers and Ex-Surveyor Connell are expected to receive twenty thousand dollars each, as their moieties for penalties recovered from the firm.

The Lottery Business Decided Unlawful.

The General term of the Court of Common Pleas to-day decided in the suit of Isaac Eichmuth against Alexander McPareen that under the laws of this State the lottery business is unlawful, that any contract which has the effect of abetting it is void, and that the lease of a place of business for the purpose of selling lottery tickets is invalid.

Address to President Thiers.

The Society of Alsace and Lorraine, in this city, has forwarded an address to President Thiers felicitating him on the successful efforts to secure the early liberation of French territory from German occupation.

Centennial.

The New York (East) Conference has appointed a committee to make arrangements, in concurrence with committees in other sections of the country, for the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first Methodist Conference in America.

The Gas Men's Strike.

There is a full supply of gas in the down town districts to-night. The strikers say they will hold out. No disturbance was reported to-day, and all the men are at work except those discharged by the New York Company.

Libel Suit.

Miss Laura Keene, the actress, has brought suit against C. M. Bretsford, of the *American Literary Bureau*, to recover $15,000 damages for alleged libel.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted.

Judge Tappan, on application for the release of Mr. Bergen, a witness in the Goodrich case, to-day granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable to-morrow.

Assaulted His Father.

Robert Miller, while drunk, yesterday, broke into the house of his father, in Brooklyn, and assailed him with a knife. The latter seized a stick and clubbed his son almost to death.

Assaulted.

Andrew Casey, a striker, assaulted Robert Bloom as the latter was going home from the Gas Works last evening. Casey was promptly arrested.

Vessels Seized.

United States Marshal Harlow to-day seized in Brooklyn the propeleir Pigeon, bark Ruth and schooner Emma Flaw, under process of the United States court.

Trial of an Alleged Wife Murderer.

The trial of Jno. Sickel, a butcher, charged with poisoning his wife last October, began in Brooklyn to-day.

A Strike that did not Come Off.

The anticipated strike of Brooklyn carpenters did not take place to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

A Freight Train Runs into a Street Car—Several Persons Injured.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—During a very heavy rain storm last night a street car was struck and thrown from the track at the crossing of the Missouri Pacific road and Seventh street, by a freight train which was being backed up from the levee. The street car was a good deal broken, and two or three of the passengers badly bruised. The driver, D. C. Knight, was thrown from the car and badly injured. He sustained a compound fracture of both legs, had several fingers cut off, and was badly cut and bruised about the head. The accident was caused by the negligence of Martin Keyton, watchman of the Pacific Road, who failed to signal the street car on the approach of the train. Keyton, the watchman, J. H. Haley, engineer of the freight train, and Scott Moore, brakeman, were arrested and bail for them refused until the result of Knigat's injuries are ascertained.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Organization of Sabbath Schools.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of Sabbath schools in this city was celebrated yesterday. The first school was organized in a cooper shop, with thirty scholars. The schools now number fifty-one, with over nine hundred teachers and nearly nine thousand scholars. Four of the teachers of the first school still survive.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The steamship Greece, from New York has arrived here. The Thuringia is at Plymouth, and the City of New York at Queenstown.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamers Idaho, City of Brooklyn and City of Bristol arrived from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The agents of the steamship Thorwaldsen have a cable dispatch saying she was wrecked in the south of the Swedish coast on the night of April 4th. The passengers and crew are all safe. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss, but fully insured.

Lawlessness in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—William Merriman, aged nineteen, and a negro man, killed each other in an altercation on Saturday night at Dryas Creek Station, on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

The assassination of W. B. McDonald, a Republican, at a hotel in Vernon, Jackson parish, is reported. He was shot through a window at night by an unknown party with a double-barrelled shot-gun.

Riotous demonstrations on the part of negroes in Grant parish are reported. Some whites were ordered to leave the parish and obeyed. It is stated their residences were afterwards plundered.

A Murderer Lynched.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A Peoria dispatch says: The *Democrat* of this city has information to the effect that O'Neal, the murderer who was confined in the Peoria county jail last fall for killing a man at Elpaso, and who was acquitted at the late term of the Woodland Circuit Court, killed another man at Streator, LaSalle county, and a day or two ago he attempted to get out of town, but a crowd of excited miners caught him and hanged him without further ado.

FOREIGN.

The Annual Budget Presented to the British Parliament—Proposal to Pay One-Half of the Geneva Award Out of the Revenue of the Present Year—Municipal Elections in France Carried by the Republicans—Paris Indemnified for War Contributions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 7.—Parliament will adjourn from to-night to the 21st inst.

Annual Budget.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Commons this evening, the budget was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following are the principal items: Finances for the year ending March 31, 1873: Grants by Parliament, £71,881,000; expenditures, £70,714,000; estimated revenue, £71,846,000 actual revenue, £76,608,775; present debt, £785,800,000; reduction of the debt during the year, £6,861,000. Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1874: Expenditures £71,871,000, a decrease from last year, notwithstanding the enhanced price of coal, etc., of £10,000; revenue, £76,617,000; balance on hand at the end of the year close upon £12,000,000.

Mr. Lowe said the Government had some propositions to make. It had to provide for the Geneva award, and proposed to pay half of the amount out of the revenue of the present year without the addition of a penny to the taxation. He was surprised the House by announcing that the Government was enabled to propose a reduction of fifty per cent. in the duty on teas and to take off a penny from the tax on incomes.

These proposals, if adopted by Parliament, would change the estimates to the following figures: revenue, £73,762,000; expenditures, £73,471,800. Thus a heavy payment would be met, a large reduction made in taxes, and a satisfactory surplus shown.

The budget was approved *pro forma*, and the House adjourned over the Easter holidays until April 21st.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—The Republicans have carried the municipal elections in Nantes and Marseilles.

War Contributions Indemnified.

PARIS, April 7.—The Assembly to-day passed a bill reimbursing the city of Paris its war contribution of 28,000,000 francs, and granting indemnity on the same account to departments to the amount of 24,000,000 francs.

At the close of the sitting to-day the chamber adjourned until May 19.

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—A DRIVER FOR A ONE Horse Spring Wagon. Reference required as to sobriety, industry and honesty. JAMES RENO, 41 Federal street, Allegheny. apt4

WANTED.—A LADY FULLY COMpetent to teach the higher English branches, French and Drawing, desires a position in a select school, or as an instructress in a private family. Good reference can be given. Address N. J., this office. mh28:20d nwr

WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS Experience, a situation as Clerk or Traveling Agent for some Commercial House. Has had 10 years experience in the wholesale and retail drug trade, and can give satisfactory references. Address X. Y. Z., GAZETTE office. apt-31

WANTED—TO SELL A LARGE MULE AND HARNESS and a one horse SPRING WAGON to a responsible party who will take a note to run a large amount of hauling. JAS. RENO, 41 Federal street, Allegheny. apt-4-2d

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general house work—one that can cook preferred. Apply at 265 Rebecca street, Allegheny. apt-4-2

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEdiately out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work at all descriptions in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, chambermaids, dining-room girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages that can't be beat. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Smithfield. feb

TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SECond story front room, suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at 132 Wylie avenue. apt-4-2d

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, (single or parlors), with board, at No. 65 First avenue. For terms apply at above number. apt-4-2d

TO LET—STORE AND FIXTURES AT 178 Federal street, Allegheny. For particulars, call at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. apr3:kw

TO LET.—TWO SMALL HOUSES, ONE 95 Hatt, part of dwelling, containing seven rooms and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms above. Water and gas.

One at No. 87 Clark street, 4 rooms—unexpectedly vacant. Rent low. Apply at No. 121 Centre avenue. apl-4-2d

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences on Park street, near East Liberty Station. The house is an Elegant Frame, of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, Bath and Closets throughout, Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fixtures, Grounds of half an acre is planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply to A. KNIPSCHILD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:3d

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD ENGINES AND 2 doubled flued Boilers, with everything connected in complete and good order. Apply to SULLIVAN & FREAR, No. 30 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. apr-4-2d

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR HORSES.—A fine 15 hand, 5 year old Bay Mare; sound and kind; also a 4(4) clip, very fine, 7 year old Pony P——, a fast mover, to good fly; can be driven double in the world as a family horse. Other useful trotters. Three fine Stallions for sale, one "Abdallah," one "Pilgrim," one "Hambletonian." Address D. L. GRAFF, Box 400, Maysville, Col. c. unty, Ohio. apr-4-2d

FOR SALE—ONE FAMILY HORSE and Barouche and one set of Harness and Riding Saddle and Bridle. Enquire at No. 34 North Canal street, Allegheny City. apr2:kw

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD street; one door from the corner of south; Nos. 3 and 5. The lot will be sold together or separately. Apply to J. D. STUART, mh27:3t Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free in bond, an age to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., mh19 1809 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. W. B. COURAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN Mc-KEESPORT FOR SALE.—Will give possession immediately. The store is now doing a well paying business and increasing rapidly. Terms very reasonable. Apply to W. P. BELLERS & CO., 43 Wood St., Pittsburgh, or W. H. HILL, McKeesport, Pa. Apl-4-2d

FOR SALE — A COMFORTABLE Dwelling House of hall and 5 rooms, pleasantly situated on High street, Mt. Washington, large lot, cistern, fruit trees, &c. The location is desirable and only 3 minutes' walk from the Incline. S. L. CUTHBERT, mh25 302 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. DOUBLE FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 204 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRable property of the residence of the late John McQ. Woods, No. 152 Fayette street, Allegheny, consisting of 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and all kinds of Fruit and imitation Lakes by the yard. Real Chantilly Lace Flounces in extra fine quality. Bridal Illusions and Veilings. apt-4-2d

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the Estate of the late Mrs. HELEN NEWHOUSE, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

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Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	25

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 99½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

WE give up considerable of our editorial space this morning to the excellent letter of our Dublin correspondent, and other matters of interest.

WE were confident that the new editor of the *Dispatch* would answer the *Post*'s interrogatory, if it were addressed to him again. But now that he has answered, we are curious to know whether the *Post* thinks it has any new light on the subject of inquiry?

THE Government is settling with the informers and others entitled to moieties in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Seventy thousand dollars goes to one person, and twenty thousand dollars each to several others. This will probably give quite an impetus to the informing business.

A MOVEMENT has been started in St. Louis for the repeal of the Social Evil law in force in that city. This, it will be remembered, is similar to the French law, which provides for the registry of the unfortunates. The impression prevails that the law has been a failure in St. Louis.

IT is said that fifteen hundred head of live stock perished at East Liberty Stock Yards for the lack of water. It is surprising, in view of the known improvements in [illegible] for transporting stock, that such disregard of valuable property should continue to be shown. This is certainly a case for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to look particularly after.

WITH the opening of spring, we have the usual reports of prospective Indian wars. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and such other tribes as range along the Cinnamon, Canadian and Red rivers, are said to be restive and vicious. Should these tribes go on the war-path, the peace views so sedulously cultivated will be apt to be laid aside for a time, and Sheridan will quite likely try his hand as a pacificator.

IF THE reported answer of Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Railroad, be correct, that much abused corporation is at last in honest hands. He affirms that he was approached by lobbyists, who offered, if money were supplied them, to have enacted such laws as he might desire. He refused, preferring to have such legislation as might be honestly obtained, or none at all. This view of the case is so excellent, that we hope it is entirely true.

THE New Jersey Legislature had before it the question of compulsory education, and after due deliberation decided against it. Legislative bodies do not usually succeed in having their debates published in the daily papers, and that of New Jersey does not even indulge itself with that costly bit of legislative nonsense called a "Record,"—so we are not favored with the particular views which led to the adoption of an adverse vote, but we are glad to seal with our approval the views ultimately reached. We do not undervalue education, but better means than compulsion can be employed for its diffusion.

IT PROVES to be entirely true that George William Curtis resigned his position on the Civil Service Advisory Board, believing that certain appointments recently made indicated the abandonment of the Civil Service system. The President has stated, unofficially, that he does not propose to be rigidly governed by the Civil Service rules, as cases may arise where, even when a candidate may not appear for examination, he may be the very best person to confer a given appointment upon. Indeed, it has been generally understood all along that the President would feel free to vary from the Civil Service routine, when, in his judgment, it became necessary. The attempt to make the Civil Service rules rigid and unbending was a mistake on the part of Mr. Curtis.

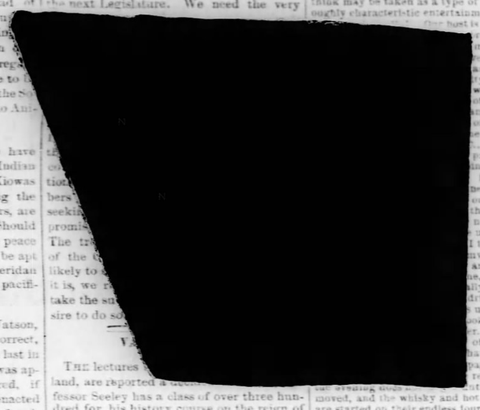
THE *Post* seems annoyed that we should entertain doubts as to its prophetical power, and ascribes to us notions and opinions to which we have not given expression. It also treats us to a statement of the price of gold during the darkest days of the war, as a proof of the reasonableness of its prophecies now. We remind our befogged cotemporary that times are changed, and while, for exceptional reasons, the price of gold may reach 120 or thereabouts, there is little probability of its reaching 200. With these speculations, however, we have little to do,—we having merely intimated that we would wait and see whether the prophecy of the *Post*, or the views of business men would prove nearest right. Surely, there is no need of getting into a passion over this.

THE LOOSE rumors and reports of conversations relative to the "Atlantic" disaster are now disposed of by the testimony of her officers. Whatever may be said for or against the company, because of the short supply of coal and provisions, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the leading cause of the disaster was the utter and criminal carelessness or recklessness of her commander. Neither he nor his first officer had ever made Halifax harbor; but both were aware of the dangerous character of the coast. Yet no soundings were taken, the speed of the vessel was not slackened, and at the critical moment, when all the presumptions were in favor of their being near a rock-bound coast, the captain went to bed! One hour from the time of his leaving the deck, the quartermaster thought he saw breakers, and a little after the vessel struck. In view of these undeniable facts, it becomes a very important question whether a legal penalty cannot be provided, by which recklessness of the kind referred to shall be promptly and severely punished. The six hundred murdered passengers of the "Atlantic" should find a prompt and stern avenger in the courts of justice.

MR. CUSHING's history of the Treaty of Washington, and account of the Geneva arbitration, is just now running the gauntlet of a rather severe criticism. This turns, chiefly, on the fact that he chooses to refer, in severe terms, to Chief Justice Cockburn, the English arbitrator. It seems to be overlooked, that the Reasons which Chief Justice Cockburn gave to the public, explaining why he dissented from the Geneva decision, made the occasion for Mr. Cushing's work. The real point of regret is, not that he criticised Cockburn, but that it was done in a harsh and personal manner. Mr. Cushing sustained an official relation to the Geneva tribunal, and even now, as regards it, may be said to involve the Government of the United States. Hence, his criticisms are sure to provoke ill-feeling, which, just now, it is desirable to avoid. Yet it cannot be denied that the English Chief Justice developed an asperity as much out of place as that shown by Mr. Cushing. The entire controversy,—for this is what it is,—is beneath the dignity of the two participants. Sir Alexander Cockburn ought to have had grace enough to receive the decision in good temper; but even when he did not, there was no excuse for Mr. Cushing's resort to ill-feeling and severe criticism in return. We much regret that Mr. Cushing did not apply his well recognized ability to a careful and impartial history of the Arbitration. This would have been well received by the American public.

THE determination of the Senate Committee on Transportation, and Routes to the Seaboard, to make a thorough examination of the various questions relating to cheap transportation, as well as the power of the Government in providing lines of transit, promises to be attended with important results. Their investigation will look to the establishment of cheap lines, and if the Government has not the power to construct them at present, they propose to prepare an amendment to the National Constitution, conferring this right. This is a very proper movement, considered as supplemental to the investigations of the House Committee on Commerce, whose report we gave in substance a few weeks ago. A large measure of the prosperity of the country is involved in this question of cheap transportation. In breadstuffs alone, we are annually producing vastly more than we consume,—yet could the productions of the west and northwest be brought to the eastern market, at an expense that would yield a fair profit to the producer, the laboring class east could be supplied at a reduced cost, while the farmers west would be relieved of loss they now annually suffer. We really hope some well-digested legislation will be developed, on this subject, next winter.

THE time is at hand when the political parties usually begin to cast around for candidates to support for the several offices to be filled at the fall election. The County Executive Committee will meet on Friday afternoon next, when the time for the several Conventions will be fixed. Already we hear of several persons who propose to be candidates for offices—and especially will there be a strong contest for the legislative nominations. We imagine that the chief contest will be in this direction. Of course, the more the merrier—and the sooner the candidates disclose their purpose, the quicker will the people be able to determine who they will prefer. Without reflecting at all on our present members, who have done well, we suggest that in view of the important, and possibly complicated legislation that will grow out of the revision of the Constitution, there will be an excellent opportunity for our ablest citizens to exert their powers worthily in the next Legislature. We need the very



The lectures [illegible] land, are reported as [illegible] fessor Seeley has a class of over three hundred for his history course on the reign of George the Third.

A TRUNK exploded in a baggage car at Indianapolis a few days ago, seriously injuring the individual who was handling it roughly. All papers that circulate among railway employes please copy.

A RUSSIAN peasant has a face entirely covered with hair, and resembles that of a seal. His son, about three years old, has also a soft down over his face, which promises to develop into hair also.

THE pastor of a church in Newark, N. J., refused to proceed with the services at a funeral until the Odd Fellow's regalia was removed from the coffin. The lodges feeling insulted, took away the regalia and retired from the church.

THE term "karat," applied to gold, means one-twenty-fourth. Gold 18 karats fine for instance, is mixed with 6 "karats" or one-fourth alloy. The karat as a weight represents two grains, but of course, as a measure of gold, the word karat is a relative term.

A VERY patient mathematician has been in the habit of pasting away for reference all items relating to vast English estates which have fallen to American heirs. He footed up four years accumulations the other day, and found the aggregate exceeded by one hundred and thirty nine millions of pounds sterling. The value of Great Britain. He didn't count the Geneva award eit her.

MR. GLADSTONE is prime minister of Great Britain, that is to say, of 300,000,000 of men, aggregated in various states of Europe, Africa, America, Asia and Australia. But he holds all this power at the mere will of a majority of the House of Commons. He must consult their wishes and their prejudices in every act of his political life. If he conceives a great idea, he cannot make anything of it until after he shall have driven it into the heads of 300 or 400 country gentlemen, which are not always easily perforable, either by eloquence or reason.

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PERSONAL.

MRS. GEN. HALLECK, of California, is in Chicago.

PROFESSOR AGAZZIS is reported to be failing in health.

GENERAL FREMONT don't seem to care much about the sentence of the French court.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON won't have that back pay, although he does not wish to reflect on those who did take it.

EX GOV. STONE, of Iowa, has joined the Grangers, and has rented 100 acres of land, and has gone to work on it in person.

GENERAL FORREST, of Confederate raiding fame, utilizes his cavalry experience in the management of a livery stable.

JENNY LIND GOLDSMIDT is charming the private circles of Berlin with her still delightful voice. Her daughter also betrays great musical gifts.

REV. GEORGE BOWERS, late Dean of Manchester, has bequeathed to his nephew, Addington, the gold ring known as originally belonging to John Bunyan.

OLE BULL is now sixty-two years of age. His eyes are bright, hair plentifully tinged with gray, with a face beaming with good nature and kindness, and is still hale and hearty as a mountaineer.

IN two years from this period there will be six colossal statues in the streets of Washington City—five of them equestrian—Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant, Thomas and Farragut—besides out-of-door statues of Lincoln, Scott and Washington.

REV. GEORGE B. TAYLOR, a native of Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed pastor of the Baptist Church in Rome, Italy, now building. The Southern Foreign Mission Board on last Tuesday, authorized Rev. Dr. Jeter, now in Rome, to draw for $15,000 in aid of the church.

MRS. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who died at Konigsburg, Saxony, Monday morning, commenced life in a humble way, but the advantage of an excellent education, coupled with a mind of more than ordinary vigor, made her a woman of note, and one who leaves a large circle of friends and admirers. At the time of her marriage, which occurred on the 6th of June, 1840, Mr. Bennett made the occasion conspicuous in the columns of his newspaper, and afterwards faithfully recorded the birth of his children in the same manner. Four children were born to them, two of whom, a son and a daughter, survive.

THE accounts of Mme. Adelina Patti's benefit at St. Petersburg, recently, present the Emperor Alexander in an entirely new light. His Majesty went on the stage, and, with his own hands, offered the heroine of the evening a diamond coronet representing wild roses. At the inspiriting sight of the Czar of all the Russias making a present on the public boards to an undoubtedly charming prima donna, the loyal audience rose as one man, and applauded with enthusiasm; though what they applauded, whether the Emperor or the prima donna, or the homage done by the former to the latter, does not appear.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

More Frivolities—A Command Night at the Theatre Royal—A Dinner in Undress—The Song of the Glass and a Vice Regal Banquet—Some Celebrities and a Rumor that Arose.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, March 13, 1873.

Do you care to hear anything more of amusements, and frivolities? Will you play the part of Barmecide to my feasts and flummeries? I hope that the western wind whispers, yes, as answer, for I mean to make this letter up of one theatrical performance and two dinners, which it will be my object to so set before you that you may take a little of their flavor though the Atlantic Ocean lies between. Nor should you deem this presumption of mine, for it is not that I regard my own powers of description highly, but that I think there is so much spirit and magnetism about an Irish dinner that, like Professor Loomis' telegraph, it needs no wire to enable it to defy space and distance, though indeed some of the spirit, notably Irish whisky, would find difficulties, such as consular certificates and custom duties in the way, which Professor Loomis, by soaring from mountain tops, escapes.

But before we come to the dinners, let me take you to the Theatre Royal. Last Saturday was selected by their excellencies, the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer, as a "command night," so called, because they are supposed to select the play and command it to be played, and to attend the performance with all the Vice-Regal household in full court uniform. This sort of thing takes place several times a year in consideration for some advantages conferred on the theatre by the Government. On Saturday last, as I have said, there was a command night. Mr. T. C. King and his daughter are the stars now playing there, and the play selected was Lord Lytton's "Money." The house was crowded, the dress circle brilliant with the court uniforms and full dress of civilians, the galleries and pit thronged, the Lord Lieutenant wearing the stars and ribbons of the garter and St. Patrick, Lady Spencer brilliantly beautiful and gorgeously attired, the aides de camp in scarlet, and the gentlemen of the household in blue enter the vice-regal boxes, and then the curtain rises, showing the whole company in full dress. The orchestra strikes up, and "God save the Queen" is sung. And then ensues the scene for which I brought you here, the eminently Irish scene, characteristic of this disunited country. The Lord Lieutenant and his party, and all the well dressed portion of the audience rose to their feet as soon as the national anthem began; then a solitary hiss was heard from the gallery, which soon swelled into a sibilant, seething surge. For a moment the people is taken by surprise, and then the cheers win the day, and after some moments the disaffected give in, and the anthem is suffered to proceed; but not until "St. Patrick's Day" had also been sung, did their vociferations die down. And while the battle was raging between the pit and the gallery skirmishes were taking place in the former. "Take off your hat!" shouted a young officer to a defiant disloyal fellow who refused to uncover for the anthem. "Dashed if I do!" was the reply. "Take off your hat to the Queen, sir!" "Dash the Queen." But the officer only seized the hat and dashed it to the ground, and a neighboring policeman recommended the complaining sufferer not to put it on again, and he followed the excellent advice.

Of the play I shall say nothing. Every one knows Bulwer's plays, and there was nothing about this performance to distinguish it from others.

And now let us go to one of the dinners of which I spoke in the beginning, one which I think may be taken as a type of the most thoroughly character-istic entertainments to be found [illegible] host is a writer of tales [illegible] are of successful [illegible] their streets, half [illegible] and pleasant on [illegible]dy. He receives [illegible] with him is his [illegible] of eighty. He [illegible] and is composed [illegible] of all ages and [illegible] the Rev. Dr. A., [illegible] two or three [illegible] private unofficial [illegible]ing lot to weld to- [illegible] in Ireland one [illegible]ner is announced. [illegible], carved on [illegible] the host a Roman [illegible]nor fish. We all [illegible]s, especially the [illegible] think. The second [illegible]self; the Alderman [illegible] and sighs "Ah, [illegible], you are young, [illegible]ly, "I can drink [illegible]drink you blind." [illegible] upon me, coming [illegible]owling white-head- [illegible]er. All this while [illegible] of the consump- [illegible]hare settled down [illegible]pagne and sherry [illegible] real Irish fun of [illegible]until the cloth is removed, and the whisky and hot water and sugar are started on their endless journeys around the table. Then it is that merriment begins. Father O. is induced to sing a melody, and it is one of Moore's, sung in a beautiful tenor voice. Sir John, almost the oldest man in the room, a gradurious wreck of one of the most brilliant men of the passing generation, waves his hand to begin a speech, but the anxious host hurriedly calls upon the Rev. Chancellor for a recitation, and he gives us the "Dying Bellew to Sonia," a most comical parody of the way the great elocutionist "does" the Vital Spark business. Again Sir John is willing to speak, but again the impending speech is averted by a quiet looking little gentleman, who sings the Scotch song "Up in the Morning Airly," in a way that would do any one good to hear. Then Sir John has forgotten that he wants to speak, and conversation and stories keep up unceasingly. "Ah, Mr. Alderman," say I to my neighbor, "do you call that glass full?" for he has just poured a wine glass of whisky into his tumbler of hot water and sugar. "Perhaps *this* is, then, young man," and he deliberately fills another, and adds it to the first. Then turning to Professor C., he said, "Head is what you young fellows want. When you've once made your head, it isn't the quantity you'll be after minding, but the quality entirely." But Sir John again wanted to make a speech and the Rev. Chancellor was induced to sing a drinking song, one which was new to me, and which with its melodious air, and clever words, and snug, as it was, by the greatest clerical son extant in Ireland, seemed to me the best of the sort I ever heard, and as I admire it so much, I shall copy it here for you, for I succeeded in getting a copy of it. It was written by Dr. Francis Waller, President of the Goldsmith Club of this city, and it was published first, last year, in Appleton's yearly magazine published in Trinity College. It is called:

The Song of the Glass.

Come push round the flagon, each brother,
But fill bumper-high ere it pass;
And while you hob nob one another,
I'll sing you "The Song of the Glass."

Once Genius and Beauty and Pleasure
Sought the Goddess of Art in her marine,
And prayed her to fashion a treasure,
The brightest her skill could combine.
Said the Goddess, well pleased at the notion,
"Most gladly I'll work your behest;
From the margin of yonder blue ocean
Let each bring the gift that seems best."
Chorus—(ably rendered by the whole table),
Then push round the flagon, &c.

Beauty fetched from her own ocean water
The sea wrakk that lay on the strand,
And Pleasure the golden sands brought her,
That he stole from Time's trembling hand:
But Genius went pondering and choosing
Where gay shells and sea flowers shine,
Grasped a sun lighted wave in his musing,
And found his hand sparkling with brine.
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

"'Tis well," said the Goddess, as smiling
Each offering she curiously scanned,
On her altar mysteriously piling
The brine and the wrakk and the sand:
Mixing up with strange spells, as she used them,
Salt, soda and flint, in a mass;
With the flame of the lightning she fused them,
And the marvellous compound was *Glass!*
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

Beauty glanced at the crystal half frighted,
For stirring with life it was seen,
Till gazing, she blushed all delighted
As she saw her own image within.
"Henceforth," she exclaimed, "be thou ever
The mirror to Beauty most dear;
Not from steel, not from silver, nor river
Is the reflex so lustrous or clear."
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

But Genius, the while, rent asunder
A fragment, and raising it high,
Looked through it, beholding with wonder
New stars over-clustering the sky.
With rapture he cried, "Now is given
To Genius the power divine
To draw down the planets from Heaven,
Or roam through the stars where they shine!"
Chorus—Then push round the flagon, &c.

The rest fell to earth. Pleasure caught it,
Pinged his bowl, ere it cooled, in the mass;
To the form of the wine cup he wrought it,
And cried—"Here's the true use of glass!"
Then leave, boys, the mirror to women,
Through the lens let astronomers blink—
There's no glass half so dear to a true man
As the wine glass when filled to the brink.
CHORUS.
Then push round the flask each good fellow,
Let's capture old Time ere he pass,
We'll steal all his sands while he's mellow,
And fill with the grape-juice his glass.

I believe I was the only person at the table who had never heard this before, but it was so well sung that we all enjoyed it hugely. Of course there were other songs, and stories and passages at arms. "Do you remember Paddy A.," says the Chancellor, "he was the greatest liar I ever heard, I don't think he ever told the truth in his life." "Remember him!" shouts Father O. "Of course I remember him, and the very last words he said to me were, 'an' it's the Chancellor that's the perfect gentleman entirely.'" Of course we all shouted at this proof of Paddy A.'s lying, and of course it wasn't long until the Chancellor got even with his antagonist. But this letter, like all other earthly things must have an end, and I want to write of another dinner before I go to bed.

A dinner at the Castle is a very different affair. The State steward invites you in the name of their Excellencies; you reply to the Chief Aide de Camp in waiting, accepting, if possible, as all other engagements give way before the Castle. This dinner, to which I shall refer, was last Tuesday. At a quarter before eight o'clock I got out of my cab at the grand entrance, and after leaving my wrappings in the cloak room, went up the broad, brilliantly lighted stairway, between rows of mail clad figures. At the door of the reception room, my name was shouted; an aid standing near runs his eye over a list in his hand, and after I have had sufficient time to look about the room and recognize a few acquaintances, he came up and informed me that I was to take Mrs. X to dinner, and, as I did not know the lady, he introduced me. Meanwhile name after name was announced, and the spacious rooms were filling fast. Every one in full dress—not court dress—and broadcloth—blue, black and scarlet—brocades, tulles, diamonds and feathers are everywhere. At about half-past eight there was a lull and their Excellencies came in; a few people near at hand were spoken to, then the Lord Lieutenant, with a noble Marshioness, and Lady Spencer with a noble Lord, led the way followed by the long train of guests to the dining-room. And such a dining-room. A hall as large as your City Hall, beautifully gilded and frescoed, with the walls decorated by the tons of massive silver, which a grateful country once gave the Duke of Marlborough, whose descendent is the present Viceroy. Tables in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross divide the floor, and glitter and groan beneath the weight and beauty of plate and glass, flowers, gold fish, fruit and candles. I had never imagined the possibility of so brilliantly beautiful a table, and I shall not attempt to describe what I could not imagine; suffice it to say that every prospect pleased me and even the vileness of man was not apparent. Wonderful cookery, perfect service, delicious wines, were accompanied by the diffused fragrances of pastilles and the melting strains of the Guard's band, which performed all through the different courses, beginning by a sacred air by way of blessing, and giving "God Save the Queen" for grace, all present standing. The gentlemen stayed, but a little time after the ladies were gone, and then adjourned to the Throne room, where a ball was started, a lovely, elegant affair, where there was plenty of room as well as plenty of people, and where I saw not a few of Dublin's celebrities. There was the Marchioness of Kildare, who is the future Duchess of Leinster, besides being the daughter of the famous anti-slavery Duchess of Sutherland, the former friend of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. There is Sir George L'Estrange, a hero of the Peninsula and Waterloo; Mr. Henry Roe, the magnificent whisky distiller, who is spending several hundred thousand pounds in restoring Christ Church cathedral, and in doing other good works for the benefit of the Episcopal Church here. Mr. Roe is a medium-sized, pleasant looking, dark man, who smiles and grasps your hand in a most cordial manner. There, too, was Sir Arthur Guinness, the young millionaire philanthropist, of whom I have already written and who is about to bear the brunt of another year of art exhibition. Last year he and his brother cleared over and above expenses just £1,400 by the exhibition, which sum, with the use of the Crystal Palace, they have offered towards maintaining the exhibition this year. There were other notabilities present, and plenty who were not, in the shape of officers, noblemen and civilians, to say nothing of ladies with all the beauty for which Erin's daughters, whether in palace or hovel, are famous. It was shortly after supper last evening that a rumor began to be whispered that the Ministry was defeated and had resigned. Great was the suppressed excitement among the guests, though no sign of it appeared on the faces of the good natured Lord Spencer or his beautiful wife, but one lady members of the household whispered to me that he had a household uniform which he would sell cheap, "Dr," said he, "Gladstone and I and Spencer are going out." Since then the excitement here has been great, and even now, when I write, no one knows yet whether Mr. Disraeli is going in or Lord Derby, or whether, perhaps, as most people seem to think now, Mr. Gladstone will go in again, untrammeled by the University question and fresh as Atlantis after an invigorating mud bath.

W. E.

LABOR AND CAPITAL—THE QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

This question, causing so much trouble now, is as far from a satisfactory solution as ever, and promises to be the question for years to come. Without attempting at this time to solve the incidental questions connected with it, such as the rapid accumulation of wealth by the few, allow me to suggest the principle which underlies the whole matter—labor and capital, and the rewards of capital, including interest.

It is a principle very nearly universally admitted, that every man owns himself. The denial of this is the admission of the right of slavery. No one else owns him. He has a right to use himself, his body and his mind, as he pleases, provided he does not interfere with others in the enjoyment of the same rights. Whether this use is profitable or not, no one has a right to interfere. His days and nights many be passed in vain attempts to solve insolvable problems, in making worthless books, discovering perpetual motion, or squaring the circle, and, though his only reward may be proverty and ridicule, still no one has a right to interfere.

Admitting this, it is equally evident he has the right to the proceeds of his labor, the results of this use of his mind or body. And this right is exclusive. If his oats down trees in the forest owned by himself and erects a cabin, that cabin is his to the exclusion of others. No one has any right to dispossess him, even if he has the physical power to do so. If a man plants corn on his own land, the crop is his. If he sells the crop the proceeds are his. He can sell for a price below or above the market value, provided he be makes no false representations, and takes no undue advantage of the misfortunes of others.

He may, too, sell his crop or not, as he pleases. That another may want it, is not a sufficient reason why he should sell. He may sell on a low market or wait for a high market. If in this, or any other lawful occupation, he accumulates wealth, the wealth is his, to be used, kept, or invested as he pleases. If he chooses to build a mill or factory, the mill or factory is his, to be used for such purposes and in such a manner as he pleases.

If B, who has the same right to himself as A, who owns the mill, chooses to work for A, he has a right to do so, and A has a right to employ him on such terms as they may mutually agree on. And this right is exclusive, forbidding all interference from others, any interference here is fundamentally wrong. The same would be true if A should employ one hundred or one thousand men. Any attempt to prevent A from hiring such men or as many men as he pleases, at such rates as he pleases, or to prevent B and his associates from so working, is an interference with their natural rights and is criminal. If any persons have a right to compel A to pay more for services than he can have them for, they have the same right to compel him to pay less; if they have the right to compel B to refuse low compensation offered him, they have the same right to compel him to refuse the high compensation. In either case neither A nor B would own himself.

A, then, has the right to employ whom and as many as he pleases. He may go to New England for skilled workmen or to Old England, to California, Ireland or Wales. This right has ever been exercised. Any interference on the part of any government to prevent the enjoyment of this right on the part of the employer or employe has always been regarded as oppressive and wrong. When, in prosecuting an end, or commencing a new business, it has been found desirable to procure better workmen, or workmen at cheaper rates, they have been sought wherever they could be found. In this way our railroads have been built and our manufactories established. And the principle applies equally to professions as to trades. The employer and employe will consult their own interests and pleasure alone, as to whether they will engage or be engaged, and the terms. And this is theirs alone. All interference from others is excluded. If B says to A, you must and shall pay me a given sum for a given service, this implies a right to A's capital and to A himself. It implies that B's labor is of more value to A than the right to A's capital and to A himself. It implies that B has no right to prevent him from engaging to serve A on such terms as he pleases. B and C must determine for themselves what will be for their interests. If B from any cause, poverty, or want of employment, believes it to be for his interest to work for a certain rate, no one has a right to say A shall pay him more. If B has economical habits and C has not, this is no reason why A should be compelled to pay B what C requires. C's extravagance or want of skill or feeble strength should not determine the worth of B's services, with greater skill, strength and opposite habits of living. C's misfortune is not B's fault. He fully enjoys all the advantages resulting from the gifts of his Creator or his own good habits. Whatever advantages B has over C are his, and any attempt to prevent him from enjoying the benefit of these advantages is wrong. Any combination to prevent any number of persons of any trade or profession from the free exercise of their rights is wrong. So, too, any attempt to prevent any person from employing his capital as he chooses, within the limit already mentioned, and receiving such remuneration in profits or interest as he pleases, is also wrong. No advocate for free trade can object to this view, and the advocates for protection should not.

Where, then, is the limit to the number of persons a man may, with his means, employ? Is this principle applicable to any one class in this country, to the exclusion of all other classes, or to the exclusion of people from other countries? Has A a right to employ native Americans only, or may he employ only Americans, Irish and Germans? Have these people rights in this respect which others have not? Have they employers natural rights which their employers have not? Does not the inhabitant of Africa, Asia or the islands of the sea, own himself and possess all the rights pertaining to such ownership?

The exercise of this right by both parties is freedom: the preventing of its exercise is tyranny. The enjoyment of this right will tend to enrich a people; the denial of it to impoverish them.

I will only add, if capital is unprotected, labor will be unrewarded. It will be Samson overthrowing his enemies and perishing with them. Labor and Capital should never be antagonistic, as they are mutually dependent.

W.

NEVER was a higher tribute paid to the marriage state than was given by the married men who were passengers on the wrecked Atlantic. The record of their fate is extremely touching. With few exceptions they all perished, refusing to desert their wives and little ones. Wives begged their husbands to seek safety by flight from the sinking quarter-deck, but they never stirred. Hand clasped in hand, husband, wife and child went down together. In the supreme moment of life, wife and husband forgot all past bickerings, and lost fear of death in the companionship of each other. They recked not of the opinions of the world, while the waves swept over them and the horror of sudden destruction was imminent, but were simply true to their highest instincts. One such fact will outweigh volumes of argument in favor of free love and easy divorce.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

A BOSTONIAN who asked his boy what he had learned at school one day, was told that his lesson had been: "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." He went to the school the next day, heard the teacher tell the boys to repeat, "A comma is just a pause to count one," and then heard the class all shout in unison: "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." Explanations followed, and that teacher is now striving to acquire more distinct enunciation.

RUPTURE.

Every Kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the eyes and heart of man. Have not poets sung of it from time immemorial? Is it not so? Then be sure that it is you who possess the happy boon, and not your neighbor. And yet, how many there are more than all the complexion. With a soft, peachlike complexion a woman is not necessarily a beauty, and what is a good old lady with very little trouble, and a great extent, can be acquired, and it is always her improvement. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear, it is because the blood is impure, and for this, for remember, the system is to be blamed. Purify the blood with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and all impurities, and, by assuring the number of those who are actually dying, they get those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Ninth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ALLEGHENY CAR AND Transportation Co.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly.
Capital Stock $100,000
Privilege to Increase to 300,000
SAMUEL R. KIER, President.
JOHN C. PAUL, Manager.
JOHN H. SHIRAS, Secretary.
JAMES W. ARBUCKLE, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.—James Kelly, J. Morton Hall, George W. Glass, S. M. Kier, John C. Paul, John H. Miller, Robert S. Ramsey, Jas. McMay, Thos. M. King.

The object of this org nization, with its powers and privileges, are clearly specified in the Charter of the Company, but may be set forth as follows:

First—That of a "Transporta ion Company" or Fast Freight Line.

Second—That of a "Rolling Stock Company," the purpose of which is to lend its cars to transportation lines, railroad companies and individuals.

Third—That of a "Car Manufacturing Company Establishment," with the additional privilege of making and selling such articles of manufacture as may be deemed profitable.

In view of the extent of the enterprise and demand for interest therein, the Board decided under the privilege of their Charter, to increase the Capital Stock to $250,000, about $150,000 of which is already subscribed. The remaining $100,000 is now offered to the public on the following favorable terms: Ten per cent. (10 p. c.) to be paid in the first days of subscription, and the balance to be paid at the discretion of the Board, but in no case to exceed ten per cent. per month. Prospectus, Charter and additional info mation may be had at the office of the Company, No. 167 Wood street. Subscriptions received by either of the undersigned:

S. M. KIER, 369 Liberty St.
J. C. PAUL, Cor. Liberty and Wilkinsburg.
J. W. ARBUCKLE, Treas., 167 Wood St., Pitt.

OFFICE OF
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECtion of an Act relative to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1873,

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1873.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with a

4 PER CENT. DEDUCTION.

Deduction of Five Per Cent.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. d&s

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1802.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eakin, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Hollon, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
Best Sewer Pipe in the World
IS MANUFACTURED BY THE
AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,
From a compound of the celebrated Clays of Summit county, Ohio, carefully prepared, securing a HIGHLY VITRIFIED and compact body, as durable as Granite. Reference as to quality is made to the City Engineer of Cincinnati, where the Pipe manufactured at the Works of this Company has been in use for seventeen years. Reference is also made to the City Engineers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
A LARGE STOCK OF PIPE, with the best style of Fittings, from 3 in. to 24 in. bore in caliber, with Socket or Ring Joint, for conducting water or ice sewers, constantly on hand at the branch offices of the Company, corner PENN AVENUE and TENTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET, Allegheny, Pa.
Also a full stock of Superior Flue Linings, Chimney Tops and Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Tile, Rosendale and Louisville Cements.
Send or call for Price List.
C. G. McMILLEN,
Manufacturers' Agent.
ap7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA, of HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

Losses Paid in 54 Years	$39,000,000.00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months	9,000,000.00
Assets, March 1, 1873	$5,980,867.46
Orient Ins. Co., Assets	$ 700,000
Etna Ins. Co., N. Y., "	300,000
Standard Ins. Co., N. Y., "	300,000
Penn Ins. Co., Phil., "	300,000
Alps Ins

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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FOR THE
U. S. 5 PER CENT.
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The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.
We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
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ISIDORE COBLENS,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.
OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $900,000

Geo.
Bank
NO.
Buy and sell
STOCKS, BO
Governm
NEGOTIABL
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat (two or three sailing every week) between
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
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Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

Our local money market is growing much easier in consequence of large returns from the country for sales of wheat shipped there to meet April settlements. First class paper is readily placed at ruling rates, and indications are that rates will decline to lower figures. An indication of returning ease is always a welcome sign in financial circles, for it not only shows that money will be more easily obtained, but it shows also that business is brightening up, and that all our varied interests are prospering. Pittsburgh has a grand future before it, if our manufacturing and other interests are permitted to have free headway, by ease of money. No other can show such a record as this in its varied industries, and hence, if these industries are fostered, encouraged and sustained, our prosperity will not be limited to any narrow bounds.

The heavy shipments of gold coin from the Pacific coast to New York is exciting some alarm in the financial circles of the latter city. The emergency in San Francisco has been steadily increasing for several weeks, and the rates of discount were placed on Saturday last at 2½@3% as it is not evidence enough to satisfy the most casual observer. Six weeks ago the quotations were ten or twelve per cent. premium, now they are fifteen to eighteen per cent.—more frequently the latter. The shipments of coin overland to New York from March 1 to March 27 amounted to nearly two millions of dollars, exclusive of what was sent by mail, which is said to have aggregated quite a considerable sum. The withdrawal of this amount from active circulation is of itself sufficient to cause some apprehension in the minds of the heavy loaning people of San Francisco, and it is not surprising that they are beginning to pray for a cessation of such a depletory movement. As it is very probable that the capitalists of that section are not devoted to the worship of mammon than those of other portions of the globe, it is useless to try to prevent the shipment of specie from California to any other point as long as there is a good profit in it. As long as the present activity in New York prevails we shall certainly expect to see a continuance of the transmigration of the precious metal.

In all of our exchanges we find the constant theme of discussion is, "what will the secretary do?" Whether they favor or disapprove of the measures of the current week, all unite in commenting the uncertainty of affairs, as dependent on his decision. The Philadelphia Ledger well says on this point: The true and only safe policy for the Government is for the Secretary of the Treasury to avoid all attempts to control or to regulate the money market to suit the speculations of Wall street. These are matters shaped by individuals and for individual gain, and in no wise can the interference of Government be justified in any act that will work to the advantage of one party as against another. Stock and gold gambling is a contest between "bull" and "bear," a struggle for power which neither the friends nor the foes of Government can properly have any sympathy.

In our local stocks there is considerable doing, a number of transactions being reported at prices about as reported in this column. As the number of our banks is constantly increasing, it is very likely that the transfers of stock will also increase in value to some extent, as the letting off the very full quotations published in this column.

In the New York stock market to-day prices have barely remained steady—with a decided tendency to lower figures. The high rates of money present and decided advance at present, and rather indicate a decided tumble in stocks very soon. If the present tight money is over, stocks will probably spring up rapidly. At present the great capitalists are watching each other's movements, and it may be expected that the present dull market may soon be exchanged for a very active one.

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the nationals banks in the United States at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$906,189,197 17
Overdrafts	3,276,136 99
United States bonds to secure circulation	383,450,050 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	11,750,000 00
United States bonds and securities	10,316,750 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,014,389 55
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	95,438,438 12
Due from other national banks	39,849,300 40
Due from State banks and bankers	13,392,952 91
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	18,709,502 02
Current expenses	6,942,808 13
Premiums	7,071,183 81
Checks and other cash items	11,653,915 55
Exchanges for Clearing House	131,281,360 60
Bills of other national banks	15,882,519 00
Bills of State banks	76,411 00
Fractional currency	2,206,501 78
Specie	17,685,739 58
Legal tender notes	35,905,087 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	18,440,000 00
Clearing house certificates	2,139,375 00
Three per cent. certificates	410,000 00
Total	$1,832,840,488 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$483,189,311 00
Surplus fund	114,461,488 28
Undivided profits	48,347,515 42
National bank notes outstanding	358,195,414 00
State bank notes outstanding	1,998,271 00
Dividends unpaid	1,405,960 00
Individual deposits	653,822,066 17
United States deposits	6,268,314 91
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	5,680,717 19
Due to national banks	139,599,068 41
Due to State banks and bankers	20,662,057 01
Notes and bills re-discounted	3,997,849 59
Bills payable	5,072,722 50
Total	$1,832,840,488 22

No. of banks 1,852

The above statement is exclusive of one bank in Illinois, six in Colorado, three in Oakland and four in Montana, from which reports have not yet been received.

The following stocks were sold last evening at Cole & Irwin's sales rooms, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue:

20 shares National Bank of Commerce . $145 37½
10 " Enterprise Savings Bank . 49 00
14 " Duquesne Bank . 100 00

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	110¼	110¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	117¾	117¾
" —coupons	120¾	121
5-20—1862	116¾	116¾
5-20—1864	119	119¼
" —1865	119	119¾
" —1865 new	117¾	117¾
" —1867		
" —1868—coupons	118	118¼
10-40s	111	111
10-40s—coupons	111	111
7-30s—Currency	113⅝	113⅝
New 5 per cents	114¾	115⅛

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	64	64¼
Hud. & E.	3¾	3¾
C. C. & I. C.	39	38¾
St. Paul	58	58
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	92	91¾
Do. Central		101
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	113¾	113
North Western, Common	78	78
Do. preferred	86	86¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	56¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¼
Ohio & Mississippi	45	44¾
Union Pacific	58¾	58¾
Toledo & Wabash	70	69¾
Fort Wayne		92¾
Adams Express	92	92½
American Express		60
U. S. Express		74
Harlem	128	128¾

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	56¾
Reading	110¾
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾
Oil Creek	59¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh 5s	91¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91¾
Central Transportation	47

NEW YORK, April 7, 1873.

Money was stringent, the rate reported at the State authorities to enforce the provisions of the usury law being met defiantly by lenders, who threaten without being on their part to withdraw their loans entirely from the market the money which for the last week has been a trifle in excess of 7 per cent. for use. Early in the day loans were made at 1-16, but later the rates were 3-16 to ¼, until long after three o'clock. It is reported that $8,000,000 legal tenders were withdrawn from Philadelphia banks for the New York banks. Money is still coming from the interior in large sums. The contribution of Saturday's banks for the account of the week, and showed their hand to-day by letting out a little. Smoking Saturday's market at first, it soon smoothed it up again or feeding it a cavity at their option. The impression is that the banks within the week will lose a full 10 to 15%, a rise to 10@11, a fall to 7½, closing at 10@12. Loans were at 7@10, extra charged. Clearings, $90,000,000. Treasury disbursements $41,000; customs receipts $653,000. Sterling is dull and heavy; 60 days' bills, 109¾@109¾; sight, 110@110¼. Governments were firm and weak; regular buyers left the market

Very Latest News.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Republicans Again Victorious in Connecticut.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR VERY CLOSE.

The Entire Republican Ticket Elected in Annapolis, Md.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 7—10 P. M.—This city gives Haven, Republican, for Governor, 3,147; Ingersoll, Democrat, 3,612; Smith, Temperance, 27; against last year, Jewell, Republican, 3,481; Hubbard; Democrat, 3,439.

New Britain gives Haven 821, Ingersoll 954, and Smith 54, against Jewell 956, Hubbard 754. Returns from thirty-eight towns foot up—Haven 11,088, Ingersoll 11,509, and Smith 820. The same towns last year gave Jewell 12,-899 and Hubbard 11,661. The choice of Governor by the people is doubtful. Hawley, Republican, for Congress in this district, is elected by about 1,400 majority.

HARTFORD, April 7.—*Midnight.*—Starkweather, Republican, for Congress in the Third district, is undoubtedly re-elected. General Hawley runs about 1,400 ahead of the Republican State ticket in his district, and is elected by about 1,300 majority. Last fall he had 633. Ingersoll, Democrat, is elected by 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be close.

HARTFORD, March 7—11 P. M.—Meriden gives Haven 919, and Ingersoll 1,012, against last year—Jewell, 1,099, and Hubbard 858. New Haven City gives Haven 1,771 and Ingersoll 5,584, against last year—Jewell 4,694 and Hubbard 4,674.

Sixty-seven towns give Haven 18,546, Ingersoll 22,367, and Smith 681, against last year—Jewell 23,807, and Hubbard 21,549. Ingersoll is possibly elected by at least 2,000 majority.

Hartford county, with Hartland to hear from, gives Haven 9,007, Ingersoll 9,330, and Smith 286. Hawley for Congress 9,775, and Kendall 8,835.

HARTFORD, April 7—*Midnight.*—Seventy-five towns give Haven 18,616, Ingersoll 24,122, and Smith 683, against Jewell 23,570, and Hubbard 23,090 last year. Ingersoll's majority over all as far as heard from is 4,723. The towns yet to hear from gave Jewell 1,721 majority last year.

HARTFORD, April 7.—At midnight the *Evening Post* has returns from one hundred and fifty-nine towns, which show an opposition gain over last spring of 7,585, of which 1,857 are for Smith, the temperance candidate for Governor. Ingersoll's majority will be about 5,000.

In the Second Congressional District Kellogg has two hundred and fifty-five majority, with four towns to hear from. These towns gave a Republican majority last year of 145. In the First Congressional district Hawley has 1,288 majority, with five towns to hear from, which gave a Republican majority last year of four. In the Third Congressional district Starkweather is re-elected by about 1,200 majority. In the Fourth district Sargent, Democrat, has 1,249 majority, with two towns to hear from, which gave a Democratic majority last year of 47.

Bridgeport gives Haven 1,642, Ingersoll 2,004, and Smith 150. Danbury gives Haven 601, Ingersoll 629, and Smith 10. Norwalk gives Haven 778 and Ingersoll 667.

HARTFORD, April 8—1:30 A. M.—Hartford county, wanting Hartland, gives Haven 9,007, Ingersoll 9,330 and Smith 286. New Haven county, wanting Woodbridge, gives Haven 7,402, Ingersoll 12,182, and Smith 428. New London county, wanting Franklin and Lisbon, gives Haven 6,045, Ingersoll 3,956, and Smith 515. Fairfield county complete gives Haven 6,792, Ingersoll 7,922, and Smith 208. Windham county, wanting Voluntown, gives Haven 2,814, Ingersoll 1,870, and Smith 168. Litchfield county, wanting Sharon, gives Haven 5,758, Ingersoll 1,754, and Smith 14. Middlesex county, Wanting Killingworth, gives Haven 1,752, Ingersoll 2,329, and Smith 191. Tolland county, Wanting Union and Willington, gives Haven 1,732, Ingersoll 1,178, and Smith 124. Total—Haven 38,585, Ingersoll 44,101, and Smith 2,056.

HARTFORD, April 8—2 A. M.—The Senate probably stands eleven Republicans to ten Democrats. Last year it was fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats. The House will be very close, the chances being that it is Democratic by a small majority.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio 7.—Chas. Otis, candidate for mayor on the citizens' ticket, was elected by about 800 majority over John Huntingdon, republican. The balance of the republican ticket and republican candidates to the Constitutional Convention are elected.

COLUMBUS O., April 7.—The election passed off very quietly. The returns come in so slowly that anything more than certain guesses are useless. The indications are that Bull, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected, and Ruckleg and Baber, both Democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, are probably elected.

DAYTON, April 7.—The election passed off without excitement. The Democratic city ticket was mostly elected. The council and school board are Republican. For the Constitutional Convention Clay, Democrat, and Shultz, Republican, are probably elected in Montgomery county.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The election returns of this city are coming in very slowly. It is impossible at this time to indicate definitely anything about the final results. Four ward-report gains for Davis, Republican candidate for mayor of over four hundred on the secretary of state's vote last year. There is, however, a heavy Democratic majority to overcome on that vote, and the impression prevails among Republicans that sufficient gains cannot be reasonably expected to secure Davis' election.

CINCINNATI, O., April 7.—Twelve wards and precincts show that Davis, Republican, gains 1,424 over the Presidential vote, but nothing to indicate a change on the previous estimates. There seems no doubt but that Bishop, Keck, Cambourn Wright, Hunt and Rand, Democratic and Liberal candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention are elected. King, Hoodley, Freiberg and Johnson are elected both boards, and of course are elected. The returns with reference to the four Police Commissioners elected under the new law are more meager. Gither, Republican candidate for the first district, is by large gains, but the Republicans are by no means sanguine of his election. There is now hardly a doubt that the whole general city Democratic ticket is elected, not excepting Warrington, of whose election there appeared some indications earlier in the evening.

Iowa

DUBUQUE, April 7.—The election passed off quietly. The Democrats elected O. H. Peaslee as Mayor by about fifty-eight majority, and a majority in Council. But little interest was manifested.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, April 7.—The entire Republican ticket for Mayor, Recorder and four Aldermen was elected to-day by majorities ranging from 100 to 350.

Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 7.—The municipal election to-day was quiet. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition.

CINCINNATI.

Terrible Fight in a Saloon—A Police Officer Severely Beaten—One of the Combatants Shot.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—This afternoon just after the close of the polls in the present Fifth (old Fourth) ward, in John Gibbon's saloon, on Front street, about a square distant from the polls, a fight commenced between two men. Officer John Gleason, of the city police, went into the saloon and tried to quiet the disturbance. A great crowd followed, filling the room, and the fight became confused. Gleason fired his pistol, shooting Luke Leonard in the right breast. Leonard is thought to be dying. Six surgeons attend. It is said that he was trying to keep the crowd off the officer. Police officer Gleason was severely beaten and bruised about the face, head and ribs. That attending surgeon feels he will not recover. He states that when he went into the saloon the crowd turned on him, beat him down, and that rising, he drew his pistol and fired. He did not seem to know of aiming at any particular person. Policeman Murray attempted to get into the saloon to aid in quelling the fight. He was knocked down by the crowd and beaten, but not severely hurt.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1873.

The low barometer in Arkansas extend north eastward to the Ohio Valley on Tuesday; southwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather prevail in the gulf States; for the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southerly winds and cloudy weather; for the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy weather possibly light rain, except in Virginia and Maryland, where partly cloudy weather without rain is more probable; for the lower lakes, falling temperature, northwest and northeast winds, with cloudy weather; for the Ohio Valley and Illinois, falling barometer, northeast winds, cloud and rain; for the upper lakes and the northwest, first to brisk northerly winds and cold, cloudy weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for New Orleans and Mobile.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Distressing Casualty—A Prominent Citizen Drowned in the River.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 7, 1873.

A most distressing affair happened here this morning which has occasioned considerable sorrow and excitement to the community. Mr. Edward Toynbee, one of our prominent citizens, was out in front of his residence when he fell into the river, and being assistance could reach him he was drowned. Mr. Toynbee was well known in this vicinity and in Pittsburgh, and his death is universally regretted. R.

Paving.

McNaugher & Co. contractors for Stone and Brick Paving, furnishing and setting curbstone and grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 40 North Diamond street Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. T. TH. S.

HALIFAX.

The Investigation Into the Atlantic Disaster Resumed—Officers and Seamen Examined—The Officers Exonerating Each Other from Blame—Captain Williams Interviewed.

The Investigation Resumed.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The investigation into the "Atlantic" disaster was resumed this morning. Cornelius L. Brady, the third officer, after telling the story of the position of the vessel when it was decided to run for Halifax, said he was in bed when the ship struck, it not being his watch. The statement made that there were efforts made to keep the passengers below deck was absurd and incorrect.

At the close of his examination Mr. Brady stated on oath that the stories of the robbing of the dead are entirely true.

John Brown, the fourth officer of the Atlantic, testified. The Captain at one o'clock on Monday directed him to alter the course to N. 24 E. for Halifax; were then running seven knots; the coal was increased afterwards, and at four o'clock the speed was eleven knots. At midnight the third officer told me the distance to Sambro Light was forty-eight miles, the ship having run twenty-two miles since noon; the ship was running nine knots at midnight; the ship was running W. N. W., with a little swell. The leads were all on the bridge, ready for sounding. Between 1:30 and the time the ship struck I was on the saloon deck, about ten feet below the bridge. I told the Captain's boy not to call him till three o'clock, and the second officer told him he would call the Captain. The second mate was on the bridge. The night was cloudy, not thick. Before I left the deck I went to the weather side and looked for a light, but could not see anything but the open sea. In about half an hour after the ship struck. I did not let the boy call the captain, because I knew the ship had not run anything like forty-eight miles. All the officers knew that we were running in to make Sambro Light. When I was called out "Breakers or ice" quartermaster saw them at the bow. I told the second officer, who immediately rang the signal "full power astern," and ordered the helmsmen. As near as I can say the ship was within a quarter of a mile of it when I first saw them.

Quartermaster Thomas, in the course of his testimony, repeated the words he said to the second officer, and said the latter replied, "He was not Captain and I was not mate; he couldn't do as he pleased." Thomas then asked the fourth officer if he should go to the main yard and look for the land, and was answered, "It was of no use." The Captain was called at 3:12; didn't dress at all, and witness told the second officer that he would shake Him and get him up. Just then Carroll cried out, "Ice ahead!" Witness left the wheel and ran to the door; saw the white loam and ice, ran back to the wheel to put the helm hard a starboard; then ran to the telegraph, connecting with the engine room, but at that instant the struck.

Chief Engineer Foxley testified. At noon on the 31st of March there were one hundred and seventy-seven tons of coal on board, the expenditure of the previous day having been sixty tons. The ship was four hundred and eighty miles from Sandy Hook, and one hundred and seventy miles from Halifax, the barometer falling. All the officers agreed to the Captain's proposition to put about for Halifax. Eight hundred and forty-seven tons of coal were put aboard at Halifax, and there were one hundred and twenty tons remaining from the previous voyage, making a total of nine hundred and sixty-seven tons. We used about eighty tons before starting on the voyage. The average daily consumption is sixty nine tons. The consumption was greater than usual, because the coal was mixed English and Welsh. We consumed about the same quantity this time as on the last voyage, in that voyage we had a much larger quantity, probably 1,200 or 1,300 tons. We were out thirteen days and had one hundred and twenty nine tons when we reached New York. Previous to the last voyage we had all Welsh coal.

Captain Williams Interviewed.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The agent of the Associated Press had an interview to-day with Captain Williams on several points brought out during the investigation.

Reporter—How do you account for the extraordinary consumption of coal? The English managers say the Atlantic had a much larger quantity on board than she usually consumed.

Williams—Probably that is true as to the quantity, but about half of it was English, which is of an inferior quality, whereas we generally use Welsh. Had all the coal been Welsh, the quantity would have been more than sufficient to carry us to New York.

Reporter—What about the provisions?

Williams—We had an ample supply of all stores except salt fish for the Catholic passengers, on the Friday previous to the wreck they had complained of a scarcity of fish.

BREVITIES.

....The Bennett Branch of the A. V. R. R., has been completed to New Bethlehem, Clarion county. A mixed train is to be run daily to that point.

....A miner's wife in Chartiers township on Monday evening tried to fill a lighted lamp with coal oil. The experiment proved a failure and she is laid up in a very badly burned condition.

....A little boy named John Hazelton, five years of age, fell from a precipice near his home at the head of Arch street, Allegheny, yesterday, and received severe bruises about the head. Dr. Clark attended him.

....Two horses attached to a carriage ran away on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, injuring the driver slightly and damaging the carriage badly. The horses and carriage belonged to the livery stable of McKelvey & Co.

....On Sunday night about midnight, a two-story frame building on the hill side in the Thirtieth ward, was blown down and wrecked, though the two families by which it was occupied made a remarkable escape, none of them being injured.

....An old operator, resident of Titusville, was offered, less than eighteen months ago, a lease of fifty acres, adjoining the Troutman farm, in Butler county, for $50. The lease today is worth $10,000. We know not what a day may bring forth.

....The Exchange National Bank moved yesterday to their temporary abode, No. 26 Wood street where they will conduct the business of the bank till their new building is completed. We are informed that their new banking-house will take the starch out of all of them.

....The cutting affair which occurred on Center avenue on Sunday night, was reported yesterday, as was also the capture of Grey, who did the cutting. Yesterday morning an information of felonious assault and battery was made against Grey, and he was committed to jail without bail to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon the wounded.

....The officials of the Home for Working Women held a meeting in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon to further their arrangements for holding their fair in City Hall. Encouraging reports were received from the various churches in the city, and the prospects seemed favorable to a successful carrying out of the programme.

....It is said that a prominent candidate for the office of Oil Inspector under the new Oil Inspection bill which goes into effect next month, is Mr. J. L. Forsaithe, our present County Gauger. The fees of the office are estimated at from two thousand to ten thousand dollars, although the former figure in all probability is near the mark. The Governor makes the appointment.

....A contract has been taken by responsible parties to complete the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad within four miles of Grease City, in four months. It will connect with the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Brady's Bend. It is rumored that the company have not yet fully decided whether this road will connect with the Allegheny Valley at East Brady or at Parker City. The citizens of the latter place are making strenuous efforts to bring the road to Parker.

....A saving of twenty-five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

HOME NEWS.

Killed in a Mine.

A man named William Young was killed last evening at Harrison's coal bank, on Squirrel Hill, by a large mass of slate falling upon him. Deceased was sixty-five years of age and leaves a wife and family. Coroner West was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Hamburg line Steamer Thuringia at Plymouth, National line Steamer Greece at Liverpool, N. G. Lloyd line Steamer Donau at New York at 1 o'clock P. M., Inman line Steamer City of New York at Queenstown at 3 o'clock P. M.

Allegheny's Weekly Death List.

The following is the report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending Sunday 5th inst: During the past week there have been twenty-one deaths; ten males and eleven females; twenty whites and one colored. The diseases were as follows: Still-born, 2; consumption, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5; pythias pulmonalus, 2; cancer 3; inflamation of the brain, inflamation of the bowels, capillary bronchitis, paralysis, inflammation of the lungs, dysentery, one each.

The Supposed Infanticide.

Coroner West last evening commenced the inquest on the body of the infant found dead corner of Mulberry alley and Twenty-seventh street. Dr. Donnely gave it as his opinion that the child was fully matured. He thought it was either strangled or had been held head downward till congestion of the brain set in and was thus killed. It was thought that the mother lives near by. The inquest was adjourned till this evening. The matter will be fully investigated.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

A boy named William Speilman was playing at the edge of the Allegheny river, on the north side, a short distance above the Suspension bridge yesterday, when he fell into the river. The stream was very high and the current swift, though the boy was a good swimmer and managed to keep his head above the water until he got down near Finkbine's saw mill, when he sank. A man named Michael Hanna, who observed the boy, succeeded in rescuing him with a skiff, though he was insensible when reached. Considerable difficulty was experienced in resuscitating him, though with a good deal of rolling and rubbing he was finally brought to.

How Hogs are Shipped.

On Monday afternoon a stock train of fifteen hundred hogs arrived at the stock yards in a famished condition. They had died for want of proper care during the trip. They belonged to S. Allerton and others of Chicago, and had been shipped from that point packed in cars as close as they could hold, receiving no food or water during the entire trip. When they left Chicago the weather was quite cold, and being thus huddled together, many were smothered to death. When the train arrived in this city, the stench was terrible. All the teams that could be brought into requisition were used to convey the bodies to the bone-boiling establishment.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths, as reported by Dr. W. Snively, M. D., health physician, for the week ending April 6, 1872.

Railroad Accident, 1; Congestion of Brain, 1; Chronic Bronchitis, 1; Capillary Bronchitis, 1; Chronic Brights Disease, 1; Cancer, 1; Cerebritis, 2; Cerebro-Spinal, Meningitis, 8; Consumption, 10; Convulsions, 3; Morbid Dentition, 2; Diarrhœa, 1; Spasmodic Dysentery, 1; Acute Enteritis, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Drunkenness, 1; Typhus Fever, 1; Catarrh Fever, 1; Senile Gangrene, 1; Heart Disease, 1; Inanition, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Sub-acute Meningitis, 3; Chronic Meningitis, 1; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Pneumo-Pneumonia, 3; Scrofula, 2; Perityphilitis, 1; Smallpox, 2; Unknown, 3; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 3; Total, 62.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 16; 1 to 2, 8; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 6, 12; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 29; Female, 33; White, 59; Colored, 3; Total, 62.

Riot at Sandy Creek Station.

Yesterday morning Joseph Sanfield appeared at the Mayor's office in a very demoralized condition, which corroborated the truth of his statement that he had met with very severe usage at the hands of a party of roughs. Sanfield resides at Sandy Creek station, and on Friday night, he alleges, Peter Maloy, John Freel, James Quinn, and Henry and James McGill came to his house, demolished the furniture, threatened the lives of the members of his family, and then made a combined attack upon him. He had hastened him they carried off a new

had wealthy friends [illegible] New York. One of the officers suggested that he might telegraph to some of his numerous wealthy friends and have [illegible] there. The would-be victim of the confederacy gates left the office, disgusted with the uncharitableness of the Pittsburgh officials.

Woman Suffrage.

We clip from the *Women's Journal* the following circular. The Women Suffragists, by the appointment of our townswoman, Miss Hindman, as their travelling agent, in Pennsylvania, show that they mean business, and knowing Miss Hindman well for several years, we heartily commend her to all upon whom she may call in the interest of State, citizens and journalists, as a true, earnest and worthy lady, thoroughly honest and sincere in her devotion to the cause.

CIRCULAR.

The "Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association" have appointed Miss Matilda Hindman, of Pittsburgh, as their Traveling Agent for the State.

Heretofore, we have been able to labor in a few isolated districts only; but this arrangement will bring the arguments for Woman Suffrage into every county and legislative district; and we feel assured that in Miss Hindman's hands the work will be carried on with thoroughness and energy.

In the increasing demand upon our treasury for the salary of our State Agent, we believe that all friends of Woman Suffrage will cheerfully contribute to the fund for this purpose, and we ask you to send your donation to the Women Suffrage Rooms, 700 Arch street, Philadelphia, or to either of the undersigned Committee:

MRS. SARAH C. HALLOWELL,
2107 De Lancey Place.
MISS MARY GREW,
116 North Eleventh Street.
MISS ELLEN M. CHILD,
684 Race Street.
MRS. J. HERON FOSTER,
1909 North Twelfth Street.
MISS HANNAH ESTELLE,
1841 Spruce Street.

HEAVY CONTRACT AWARDED.

Opening Proposals for the Negley's Run Pumping Works.

Yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Water Commission the proposals for constructing the foundation for the engine house and machinery of the Negley's Run Pumping Works were opened. The following were the bids:

W. C. Dean & Co	$235,230 00
Harrison & Co	158,978 00
John Megraw	155,[illegible]
S. Harrold & Co	197,248 32
F. Altvater & Co	152,754 60
John Dalzell	146,116 20
Coleman, Means & McKee	242,406 80
R. A. Malone	147,068 00
John L. L. Knox	244,482 60
P. & T. Collins	153,[illegible]

The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. John Douglas, at $146,116 20. The successful competitor will be required to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and twenty per cent. of the payments will be retained until the work is completed, which, according to contract, will be by the first of October. The building is to be 240x109 feet.

MONONGAHELA WHARF.

Meeting of the Committee Yesterday.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Mr. D. W. C. Carroll in the Chair.

Messrs. Caldwell and Hays, of the Jones Ferry Company, were present and made application for a reduction of wharfage from seven hundred and fifty dollars the present rate, to five hundred dollars, on the ground, that the amount charged was largely in excess of other wharfage rates. On motion the matter was referred to a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Hays, Semple and Milligan.

The following pay rolls were presented, approved and ordered to be paid:

North Side salaries	$143 33
Jno. McDevitt, rent	100 00
Irwin & McCaslin	35 44
South Side salaries	27 00

RECEIPTS.

South Side	$ 60 52
North Side	611 52

Mr. Hays, from the Building Committee, reported that a suitable Committee and Wharfmaster's office could be erected at a cost of $350, and recommended that it be located a little southwest of Market street. The report was accepted. The sub-committee was instructed to report at the next meeting plans and specifications of the building, and all the bids now made.

The Wharfmaster asked for and received authority to put down eight or ten posts on the south wharf, for tying boats to. Adjourned.

Choice Shades in Dress Goods

At M. Mentzer & Son's.

Polka Spots at

M. Mentzer & Son's.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Hays et al. vs. Briggs is still in progress before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Before Judge Hampton the case of Elijah Patterson vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, previously reported, was on trial until afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Trial List for To-day.

157. Fred. Ulmer et ux. vs. Jno. Peter et ux.
172. S. Rodebrun agt. vs. Wm. Robinson.
179. Mary A. Carlin vs. Thos. Carlin.
189. Jno. C. Wilson vs. John Adams.
159. Geo. W. Caufield vs. Capt Jno. Gilmore.
193. Jos. Y. Kirk vs. Snowden & Mason.
198. Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the City of Pittsburgh.
110. C. F. Lorber vs. J. A. Carlin.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thomas G. Smythe to E. L. Goodwin, the bond was approved and ordered to be filed, and John Bown and John Speer appointed appraisers.

The jury, in the case of E. M. Brush vs John Bradlew, action of replevin, found for the plaintiff against the defendant, for costs.

In the case of Lawrence Mooney vs. the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, action to recover on a policy of insurance, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $1,000.

The case of A. L. Jones & Son vs. James McVay, being an action for debt and an appeal from an Alderman's decision, is on trial.

John Huckestein vs. —— Hutchinson, action for work and labor done, on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

136. Wallock vs. Schmidt et al.
148. Mehorg vs. Martin.
149. McKeivy for use vs Rosenbach.
150. McCully et al. vs. Stanton.
152. McClung vs. Laily.
154. Scott vs. Crown.
158. Milliken vs. Steamer R. J. Grace.
160. Wethr vs. Gleenar et al.
162. Stern vs. Stehle.
164. McKennan vs. Anderson.
165. Hill vs. Coulter.
166. Yeany vs. Dillon et al.
167. Schultz et al. vs. Huckestein.
169. Grier vs. Schulz, Sr.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

James Cassidy, charged with malicious mischief and cruelty to animals, on oath of Conrad Vogel, was acquitted of the charge, and directed to pay the costs.

Trial list for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Wm. Brown,	Wm. Nantz,
M. Albrecht,	David Brown,
J. McDonald, et al.	James Cassidy,
Mathew J. Cassiday,	Wm. Casey.
Wm. Wylie,	Jas. Hufnagle,
Adam Hufnagle	

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES WILSON AND MCCANDLESS.

In this Court yesterday, William Reitz and Daniel E. Kehres, of Northumberland county, each filed a petition in bankruptcy, and each declared himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Detweiler, of Harrisburg.

D. Torren & Co., of Philadelphia, filed a petition in bankruptcy against John B. Reynolds, of Westmoreland county. The usual order was issued.

Daniel C. Swank, of Luzerne county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

A perpetual injunction was granted against certain execution creditors of John V. McDonald, of Beaver county, against whom the Artisans Bank of this city filed a petition in bankruptcy.

In the matter of Wilmarth and Rolfe, of Elk county, bankrupts, a rule was granted on Register Woodruff, of Erie county, to show cause why Lewis D. Heebaugh and John G. Hall, should not be declared guilty of gross laches, and why proceedings at the meeting of the 14th ultimo., should not be declared null and void and proceedings set aside, and why the matter should not be removed and referred to some other Register to certain and ascertain.

A preliminary injunction was granted against certain execution creditors of A. G. Eberhart, of Crawford county, an alleged bankrupt.

Bond, of Erie county, bankrupt, against whom a petition in bankruptcy has been filed, presented an answer to the said petition denying the acts alleged on which a jury trial was ordered. Register to certify to Judge Kirkpatrick.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced against Llewellyn Morgans, of Luzerne county, were dismissed by the petitioning creditors.

An injunction was issued against certain execution creditors of Ellis & Layburn, of Lewisburg, Washington county, alleged bankrupts.

In the case of George Z. K. Zahn, assignee, &c. against Samuel A. Fry et. al., of Cambria county, of affidavit of G. H. Cresswell, one of the respondents, that Time for taking testimony extended twenty days.

In the case of S. J. Eralnet, al. vs. the steam motion of Geo. Shiras, Jr., Wigelow, Esq., of Pittsburgh; J. B. Swoope, Esq., Erwin Iron Bridge, Esq., were admitted ar of this county.

kin, of Swatkley, this county, the adjudication of himself in ferred to Register Shafer.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening the musical event of the season occurred—appearance of Miss Kellogg in the opera of "Trovatore." Miss Kellogg, ite and only operatic *Prima* ived with enthusiastic applause ppeared upon the stage. The ounstowned goal voice, and sang age. Miss Kellogg is certainly operatic artiste living, and can- ival with Parepa and Nilsson. ting of Miss Kellogg is not what it, but her singing is such that en, and we float in a sea of melas we were before dead to all ay may have a pure and youth certainly is not an equal to American nightingale. Miss far has outrivaled all every scene we have seen or heard, and we believe she dwells the strongest and most favorable in the popular heart. We are sorry she appears but once in this city, we would like to see her in Pittsburgh for a month to the Union greets her with a more true or appreciative audience. Miss Kellogg lives in the heart of the public, and there is none living who can take her place. Senora Sanz as Azucena was equal to the occasion. This rich and pure contralto voice which she uses to good advantage, her acting too is very fine. The balance of the cast was good, *Manrico* by Sig. Verall being well received. The choral work was correct and effective, and the orchestra was held under good control by Mr. Carlberg. Miss Kellogg during the evening was honored by several calls before the curtain. This evening Lucca appears as "Faust."

LYDIA THOMPSON.—To-morrow evening this lady, with her fine company, appears here in the burlesque of "Blue Beard." The company, as at present organized, is unusually strong. She only stays four nights and one matinee. They should fill every evening. That the house will be crowded there is no doubt. Seats can now be secured at the Opera box office.

LIBRARY HALL.—On next Monday evening Miss Jane Coombs and a powerful dramatic company, appear here in a suite of elegant comedies. Seats can now be had at Hinne's music store on Fifth avenue.

FRED. AIMS.—On Monday afternoon and evening next this gentleman will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit tendered him by his numerous friends in this city. Mr. Aims is deserving of a bumper, as he has given performances in this city that none could take exception to; he has given a variety show, but has never allowed vulgarity to enter into and the dark side of his stage. There is no doubt that this benefit will be a success, and Mr. Aims will receive such a greeting both afternoon and evening as his many merits and social good qualities deserve.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last evening an unusually good bill was given, full of novelties. Fattie Stewart in his acts, J. D. Kelly in his musical melange, Dollie Emerson, Johnny Bartley, Lew and Frank Collins, and the other artists gave a very satisfactory and good performance, which was duly appreciated heartily by the large audience present. This evening some very sterling attractions will be offered.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—"Columbia's Blue Jackets" and the olio given here last evening was the means of filling the house to repletion. All the artists acquitted themselves well and a very enjoyable entertainment was given. This evening a good bill is offered.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Aged Citizen.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Alexander McClurg, after a brief confinement, a very brief interruption of the activities of a long and busy life, died at the residence of his son, Mr. Trevor McClurg, No. 19 Church avenue, Allegheny City. He was in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and at his death probably left no survivor who can date his citizenship so far back as he. Mr. McClurg was with his father's family on the immigrant route from Ireland in 1794 or 1795, and has during all the years since, about three-quarters of a century, been identified in various ways with the interests of Pittsburgh. For forty years or more he was among the most prominent, extensive and enterprising of our citizens, extensively engaged in commerce and manufactures. His father, Joseph McClurg, and he, established the first iron foundry and carried it on successfully for many years. The site of this foundry is now covered by the Postoffice and the new Municipal Hall. He afterwards became proprietor of the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry and cast the first cannon made here for the Government. Major Wade was for a time associated with him in this foundry. The late Wm. J. Totten was also a partner under the firm name of McClurg, Wade & Co. This foundry subsequently became the property of Freeman, Knap & Co., of Charles Knap, and finally is known as the Fort Pitt, or Knaps Foundry Company. During his long and busy life Mr. McClurg was known for persistent energy, enterprise, and great tenacity of purpose. Sons and daughters have risen to call him blessed. These, with a large circle of friends, will mourn his loss.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. S. A. Roller will have her opening of spring millinery goods on Wednesday and Thursday, April 9th and 10th inst., at No. 122 Ohio street, Allegheny. Ladies should be there early so as to see the latest styles.

A Large Stock of Piques

At M. Mentzer & Son's.

Owing to the great rush in the afternoons at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale, they would respectfully ask all who could to come as early as possible in the mornings However, the proprietors will do their best to have every customer properly served at all times.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent

THE RAFTIS MURDER.

The Fatal Stabbing Affray at Sharpsburg—Francis Russell Arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—First Day of the Trial.

Yesterday morning the case of Francis Russel charged with the murder of Cornelius Raftis was called up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The details of this case must still be fresh in the minds of our readers. Saturday evening, the 1st of February, a number of employees in a rolling mill at Sharpsburg met in a saloon at Sharpsburg, where a dispute arose between two of them, resulting in a quarrel, in which Cornelius Raftis, a farmer of Indiana township, was stabbed, from the effects of which he died a few days afterward—the following Tuesday night. The cutting was done in the street in front of the tavern of Richard Murphy, and it is alleged that Russell is the man who inflicted the wounds from which death resulted. The man who was stabbed had the reputation of being a peaceable man. The defendant is a married man, not thirty years of age, and has had the reputation, as he has the appearance, of an orderly citizen. When he was brought into court yesterday morning the clerk read the indictment against him, and he plead not guilty, after which the impanelling of a jury was proceeded with, and occupied about an hour and a half. Ten jurors were obtained in about as many minutes, and the balance of the time was taken up in procuring the other two so as to complete the panel. The panel was completed about half past one o'clock, the following persons being secured: George Cartwright, machinist; J. P. Normine, assessor; Christopher Bauer, storekeeper; Joseph Shipley, Sharpsburg borough assessor; Aaron Floyd, gentleman; Hartman Coleman, storekeeper; A. M. Cameron, clerk; Robert Thompson, farmer; Thomas Patterson, gentleman; Henry Duff, farmer, and Harris Crawford, merchant.

Of the above jurymen, nine are residents of this city and Allegheny.

Judge Sterrett presided.

For the defendant Messrs. R. M. Gibson and J. W. Orer appear, and the Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Bayne and Marshal Swartzwelder.

Russell is attended by his wife and her parents, who seem to take an great, if not more intense interest in the proceedings, as himself. His wife, when she first saw him in Court, went up to him, and a scene of weeping ensued that was of the most touching character.

The Court took a brief recess after the jury had been empanelled. Upon re-assembling at two o'clock the Commonwealth opened the case, after which the witnesses were called. It is hardly necessary to go over their evidence at length, however, as it has been heretofore fully given in these columns—in our account of the Coroner's inquest.

The Court remained in session until five o'clock and the afternoon was occupied by the witnesses for the Commonwealth. Richard Murphy, proprietor of the saloon testified that the men were there on the Saturday night in question when a dispute arose between some of them in regard to the discharge of Monday whistle mill—Russell being charged with having the man turned off; the men talked loudly in the saloon but were ordered out. Russell's wife attempted to get him home. He went out to the street. Here the war of words was renewed, and finally Raftis, who was standing in the street, was stabbed in the left breast. He was carried into the saloon, received medical attention, but died Tuesday night. Dr. C. A. W. Redlich testified that he died of the wound. John Jones, a boy twelve years of age, corroborated the story of the fight on the street. J. McGlynn being the same testimony as to the prisoner's words in the saloon, in which Raftis, Russell, and a man named Wickham, took the principal parts. Barclay Nowlton gave evidence that he saw Raftis and Russell standing in the street a few feet from each other, and that Russell had something bright in his hand. Russell made a lunge at Raftis, and when he withdrew his arm, witness saw blood on the end of the bright object. He stepped Russell round the waist, and attempted to pull him away. Russell resisted, and threw back his hand, by which a part of the blood was wiped off on witness' shirt. Afterward Russell broke away. This was the most important testimony offered during the afternoon, and the witness was on the stand when Court adjourned.

A GLANCE THROUGH A STOCK.

A Reliable Liquor House—The Well Known and Old Established Firm of Littell and Mechling.

Yesterday afternoon by invitation of the firm we made a tour of observation through the extensive liquor house of Messrs. Littell and Mechling, No. 237 Liberty street. The building a three story brick with basement runs a depth of 240 feet and through to No. 244 Penn street. This immense building is packed from cellar to garret with as large and fine a stock of Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Champagnes, Wines, foreign and native as can be found in any house in the United States.

We first took a stroll among their immense stock of whiskies. The most prominent distilleries represented were, Lunge's Jones & Brinker's, Lee's, and others equally well known. Then we came on to choice lots of old brands, a lot of pure barley malt whiskey warranted extra fine, from 5 to 7 years old, fine Old Bourbon (extra fine) 8 years old, having been in their cellars since 1865, and never before offered for sale upon the market. They brag on this brand as the finest whiskey in the country. The last but not least of this list come their own brands of choice whiskies running from "A" to "D" —"A" and "B" —. Next we come to their stock of brandies. These also comprise the finest